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HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

MR. ADOLPHUS, concerning whoſe Hiſtory of the Reign of George the Third we ſpoke with merited encomium, has recently publiſhed, in two large octavo volumes, "*The Hiſtory of France from the Year* 1790 *to the Peace concluded at Amiens in* 1802."

In connection with the three volumes which this gentleman publiſhed ſome time ago, of the Hiſtory of France from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the monarchy to the year 1790, theſe make a complete hiſtory of that country from the earlieſt periods to the year 1802.

As Mr. Adolphus has acquitted himſelf ſo reſpectably in the arduous and critical taſk of eſtimating the merits of living characters, and of recording the contemporary events of his own country, we expected that he might have preſerved the ſame equanimity, and have held the ſame even ſcale of juſtice, when employed in the hiſtory of another nation. The ſubject, however, is certainly much more ſtimulant; and many a man may record with temper the tranquil intrigues and bloodleſs diſputes of a Britiſh cabinet, whoſe breaſt would ſwell with the mingled feelings of indignation and horror as he related the dreadful conteſts of Pariſian clubs, and the ſanguinary faction of a convention or a directory. — —

To have been a republican, and to have voted for the abolition of royalty, is a deadly ſin in the eyes of Mr. Adolphus, who overwhelms, with too little diſcrimination of cenſure, the *Right* Side and the *Left*, the *Jacobins* and the *Girondiſts*, the *Mountain* and the *Plain*. Little leſs mercy is ſhown to individuals than to bodies: M. and Madame Roland, Briſſot, Neckar, Fayette, Gregoire, and many others, are pourtrayed with an unjuſt ſeverity of pencil. The artiſt has had ſo many ruffian portraits to draw, that he becomes a manneriſt, and gives the features of perfidy and atrocity to honourable and humane characters.

It is a great fault in this work that there are no ſtate papers; the reader is referred to Annual Regiſters, State-collections, and ſo on, for circular letters, treaties, proclamations, &c. which unqueſtionably ought to have been inſerted. Some intereſting events in the revolution are hurried over in a very ſuperficial manner: this is the caſe with the affair at Nancy, ſo amply detailed by the Marquis de Bouillé in his Memoirs of the Revolution; the Queen's trial and execution are begun and ended in about three pages, and thoſe of Louis himſelf are meagrely and unintereſtingly related. The hiſtory of the campaigns is, in general, given in a conciſe, but, generally ſpeaking, in a lucid and intelligible manner: we felt at once ſurpriſed and diſguſted that in the account of the invaſion of Switzerland, ſo much credit ſhould have been given to the proud, unbending ariſtocrat of Berne, the Avoyer Steiguer, whilſt the immortal name of ALOYS REDING is not once mentioned! This is the more unaccountable, as Mr. Adolphus, among other very reſpectable authorities for his account of this atrocious invaſion, tells us that he conſulted the intereſting and faithful Hiſtory of M. Zſchokke, where the name of that patriot hero very often occurs, and where that homage is paid to his noble conduct to which it is ſo amply entitled.

The work to which we have juſt alluded was originally written in German, from which language it was tranſlated into French by M. Bieatte, ſecretary of legation to the Helvetic Republic at Paris; and it has very lately been tranſlated into Engliſh by Dr. Aikin. It is entitled "*An Hiſtory of the Invaſion of Switzerland by the French, and the Deſtruction of the Democratical Republics of Schwitz, Uri, and Underwalden.*"

The author, M. Zſchokke, was national prefect of the canton of Baſil, and nominated, in the year 1798, by the

the Helvetic Directory, commiſſioner of government in the ſmall cantons, and charged with the office of healing, as much as lay in his power, the wounds inflicted by war. In the courſe of his miſſion, we are informed by his Engliſh tranſlator, that he collected all the materials neceſſary for the hiſtory, and that he drew from the archives of the country all the documents which might contribute to render it exact and authentic. Previouſly to the narrative of thoſe events which brought on the fall of the Helvetic Republic, the author caſts a rapid glance over the picture of what it was antecedent to this cataſtrophe. He gives an hiſtoric ſketch, geographical, political, and religious, of thoſe high-ſpirited Mountaineers whoſe ſubſequent misfortunes he is about to detail, and inveſtigates the prediſpoſing cauſes which led to them.

We have all of us heard a great deal about the harmony and happineſs of the Swiſs Cantons: "the mountain-nymph, ſweet Liberty," is always repreſented as having taken her abode among theſe hills, and as having been driven from her ancient habitation by the barbarian violence of the French. Far be it from us—very far indeed—to juſtify their infamous irruption over an independent republic: but let it be known, that the Swiſs were far from enjoying that freedom of which it has been ſo much the faſhion to boaſt. All the peaſantry of the canton of Baſil, according to Miſs William's Account, with only the exception of the little town of Lieſtal, wer eliterally ſerfs, and annexed to the ſoil. Three fourths of the inhabitants of this canton were abſolute ſlaves; a ſtill greater proportion were in a ſtate of vaſſalage in Zurich; nor did Lucerne, the Bœotia of Switzerland, wear leſs heavy or leſs galling chains than either. Berne was governed by a haughty domineering ariſtocracy, which had excited the moſt ſerious diſcontents in the Pays de Vaud, by the infringement of immemorial franchiſes. If there was not much of that boaſted happineſs and freedom among the inhabitants of Switzerland, neither was there much of that boaſted harmony among the confederate cantons. We are informed in the publication before us, that the Helvetic confederacy, incoherent in its parts, had long been threatened with diſſolution. Different kinds of inteſtine diſturbance: the remonſtrances of the governed; the blind haughtineſs of the governors; the mutual rivalſhip between the cantons—all united in the work of deſtruction. France, ſeeing with pleaſure the diſſentions which tore the confederates, did not delay to profit by them. She fomented the diſcord, fed the hatred and the hopes of parties, excited the cantons againſt each other, and thus made way for the revolution in Helvetia which was ſoon to break out.

Berne refuſed to the Vaudois the reſtitution of thoſe rights which they demanded as an inheritance bequeathed to them from their forefathers. Diſaffection was the conſequence, and ſome individuals were impriſoned by the government for the intemperance of their language. France had the effrontery to aſſume the right of mediation, and declared by her Chargé d'Affaires, that Berne ſhould be reſponſible for the life and ſafety of theſe perſons. Berne now felt alarmed, and had actually ſent two deputies of a general diet to propoſe conceſſions to the Vaudois, when the Avoyer Steiguer, raſhly exerciſed his fatal influence, and when they were on the point of concluding matters amicably, had them recalled, becauſe it was underſtood that ſome communities remained faithful to the government, which was deſirous of employing them in ſubduing the others. France loſt not this opportunity of entering the Swiſs territories, and Berne, reduced to deſpair, when ſhe ſolicited aſſiſtance from all her allies, found that they were employed in ſecuring their own cantons; and it is a fact that Zurich and Schwitz were the only two which ſent to her a ſingle battalion! Aloys Reding commanded that of Schwitz, the conſequence of which was, that this canton ſupported the brave ſtruggle with the greateſt obſtinacy, and was the laſt to conclude a treaty with the too powerful invader. Notwithſtanding the numerous defections of thoſe who ought to have been as firm in the cauſe of liberty as the canton of Schwitz, notwithſtanding the treacherous and diſcouraging violations of the moſt ſolemn promiſes of ſupport, Aloys Reding and his ſmall band of followers kept alive in their boſoms the noble enthuſiaſm of independence. Previouſly to battle, well aſſured of the diſpoſition of his ſoldiers, and of their wiſh "to renew upon the green heights of Morgarten the ſacred monument of the ancient valour of the Swiſs, and to leave to their poſterity, if not freedom, at leaſt a memorable example

ample of what a free people can do in its defence," Aloys Reding thus addreſſed them: "Brave comrades, dear fellow citizens, the deciſive moment is now at hand! Surrounded with enemies, abandoned by our friends, it remains for us only to know if we can bravely follow the example which our anceſtors left us at Morgarten. An almoſt certain death awaits us. If any one fears it, let him retire; no reproaches on our part ſhall attend him. Let us not mutually deceive ourſelves at this ſolemn hour. I had rather have a hundred men prepared for every event, and upon whom I can rely, than five hundred who would ſpread confuſion by their flight, and by a perfidious retreat would fruitleſsly ſacrifice the brave men who ſtill reſiſted. As to myſelf, I promiſe not to forſake you, even in the greateſt peril. DEATH AND NO RETREAT! If you ſhare my reſolution, let two men come forth from your ranks and ſwear to me in your name that you will be faithful to your words."

"The ſoldiers," ſays M. Zſchokke, "reſting on their arms, heard, in a kind of religious ſilence, the words of their chief, and ſome of theſe hardy warriors were ſeen melted to tears: when he had ceaſed, a thouſand voices were heard: and *We will ſhare your fate! we will never forſake you!* reſounded on all ſides. Two men then came from the ranks, and extended their hands to Reding, in ſign of fidelity for life and death. This treaty between the chief and his ſoldiers was ſworn in the open air, and in the face of heaven, and bears the ſtamp of patriarchal manners worthy of the golden age." The fate of this patriot band, ſo worthy of the commander who led them into battle, is well known: overrun with numbers, after many hard-fought ſtruggles, they ſubmitted to an inevitable and honourable capitulation; receiving from the General in Chief of the Helvetic army that homage which he acknowledged to be ſo juſtly due to their valour. General Schauenburg rendered them juſtice in ſeveral letters publiſhed at that time, and, much to his own honour, became the friend of Aloys Reding, "the general of an army of herdſmen whom he could never conquer." With this capitulation the eloquent and moſt intereſting narrative of our author ends, but Dr. Aikin has very properly carried the hiſtory down to the preſent time in an appendix. We cannot ſketch the ſubſequent events within the brief limits which confine us; ſuffice it to ſay, that the revival of the democratic cantons evinces the ſucceſs which may fairly be expected at all times from determined valour and perſeverance when animated by an enthuſiaſtic ſpirit of patriotiſm, and of reſiſtance againſt an unprincipled and inſolent invader.

"*An Hiſtorical View of the Engliſh Government from the Settlement of the Saxons in Britain to the Revolution in* 1688. *To which are ſubjoined, ſome Diſſertations connected with the Hiſtory of the Government, from the Revolution to the Preſent Time, by* JOHN MILLAR, ESQ. *Profeſſor of Law, &c.* 4 vols."

In his life-time Profeſſor Millar announced his intention of bringing down the Hiſtory of the Engliſh Government from the Revolution to the preſent times. The editor of this poſthumous publication has informed us, that the manuſcript of this portion of the work was not left in ſuch a finiſhed and correct ſtate as to be laid entire before the public. The Hiſtorical View, therefore, is only brought down to the revolution of 1688, and a ſelection from the materials for the ſubſequent period is given in the dry form of ſeparate diſſertations. The two firſt volumes contain that portion of the work which was publiſhed in 1786, including the Hiſtory of the Government previous to the acceſſion of the houſe of Stuart; and the two latter, the hiſtory and diſſertations that belong to the ſubſequent period.

It was Mr. Millar's deſign to exhibit an Hiſtorical View of the Engliſh Government from the earlieſt periods of its independent exiſtence to the preſent times. This ſubject he has divided into three parts: the firſt comprehends the Hiſtory of the Form of Government which prevailed from the Eſtabliſhment of the Saxons down to the Norman Conqueſt. During this period the ſcattered tribes and families of barbarians ſeem to have gradually arranged themſelves under the protection of a few great leaders, and the government came gradually to be adminiſtered by a great feudal *ariſtocracy*. The ſecond period extends from the Conqueſt to the Acceſſion of the Houſe of Stuart, and is diſtinguiſhed by the ſtruggles which took place between the Nobles and the Sovereign, and the gradual predominancy of the latter in conſequence of the diviſions which took place among the ariſtocracy, and the authority that was acquired by a

common leader after the nation begun to engage in more extenſive enterpriſes. In this period, therefore, Mr. Millar conſiders the government to have attained the condition of a *feudal monarchy*. About the period of the acceſſion of James I. the introduction of arts and manufactures made a material alteration in the ſtate of ſociety. The lower orders began to riſe into conſequence, while the increaſing expence of the government made it more neceſſary that they ſhould contribute to the ſupport of it. The ſtruggles which thence aroſe between the commons and the prerogative terminated in what Mr. Millar calls the *commercial government*, which was eſtabliſhed by the Revolution of 1688. The third portion of the plan is left unexecuted, but the diſſertations which would have been incorporated in the work, had the Profeſſor lived, are extremely curious and valuable, and leave us to regret that he was not ſpared for the completion of his projected inquiries. Profeſſor Millar was a very decided Whig in his politics; indeed he rather leaned towards republicaniſm, which he conceives is the beſt form of government either for a very extenſive or a very limited empire. When he comes to the ſtate of the Engliſh government under the houſe of Stuart, we find a very elaborate reply to Mr. Hume's partial and mutilated hiſtory of that period: Mr. Millar has very little tenderneſs towards the firſt Charles, and does not heſitate to ſay, that he deſerved death upon every principle of juſtice, although he is inclined to think that it was not expedient to take away his life againſt the general voice and inclination of the community. Charles the Second is treated with as little lenity; and concerning James the Second it is ſaid that "impartial juſtice, perhaps, would determine that he was far from ſuffering according to his demerits; that he was guilty of crimes, which in their nature and conſequences infer the higheſt enormity, and that, inſtead of forfeiting his crown, *he well deſerved the higheſt puniſhment which the law can inflict.*"

Another volume has made its appearance of the "*Aſiatic Annual Regiſter.*"

The Chronicle reaches to April 1082, and compriſes the events of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal, in ſeparate ſections. We noticed the arrangement of the Aſiatic Regiſter on a former occaſion, and have only to obſerve that the preſent volume is no leſs intereſting and valuable than thoſe which have preceeded it.

MR. PLOWDEN has publiſhed in three quarto volumes "*An Hiſtorical Review of the State of Ireland, from the Invaſion of that Country under Henry II. to its Union with Great Britain on the firſt of January* 1802."

The gentleman whoſe name is affixed to this work is well known and reſpected in the Republic of Letters: on more occaſions than one he has evinced an extent and accuracy of hiſtorical and legal knowledge, a ſpirit of reſearch, a ſolidity of judgment, and an impartiality of narration, which would qualify him for ſuch an arduous undertaking as the preſent. We muſt content ourſelves, for the preſent, with merely announcing this valuable and authentic publication.

The only remaining work which we have to notice under this diviſion of our compendium is "*The Hiſtory of the Revolutions of Ruſſia to the Acceſſion of Catherine the Firſt: including a Conciſe Review of the Manners and Cuſtoms of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries,* by HENRY CARD, A. B. *&c.*

"From the various ſubjects adapted for hiſtorical compoſition I have been inclined to ſelect thoſe revolutions," ſays Mr. C. "which have as deeply ſhaken as they have now firmly eſtabliſhed the maſſy fabric of the Ruſſian Empire." A narrative of thoſe occurrences which ſerve to point out and explain the domeſtic cauſes which prevented Ruſſia from aſſuming, until ſo late a period, her proper ſtation in the balance of Europe, is unqueſtionably well entitled to attention. Mr. Card has diſtinguiſhed no leſs than eight important revolutions in the Ruſſian Empire. The *firſt* is the introduction of the Varagians, and the foundation of the monarchy by their leader Rurik. This occurred in ſo remote a period as the ninth century. Without inveſtigating the numerous fables which have been forged reſpecting the Ruſſian origin, Mr. Card contents himſelf with fixing it as a fact that at this time dwelt a race of people whoſe geneaology was venerable, along the ſhores of the Dnieper, the Neva, and the Volkhof, forming the republic of the Novgorodians. The *ſecond* revolution is the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity in the reign of Vladimir I. Sviatoſlavitz, ſurnamed the Great. In the inveſtigation of the Pagan rites of the Ruſſians, Mr. Card evinces conſiderable learning; in conformity

formity to their ancient barbarian ſuperſtitions was the introduction of Chriſtianity itſelf; for Vladimir, diſdaining the ordinary modes of receiving miſſionaries and making converts, obtained prieſts for the propagation of the new faith by the ſiege and capture of the city anciently called Theodoſia, now Kaffa. The powerful and uniform tendency, however, of Chriſtianity to improve the morals of thoſe who honeſtly embrace it, marks this period not merely as the æra of Ruſſian Chriſtianity, but as the commencement of Ruſſian civilization. The *third* revolution is that of the invaſion, conqueſt, and tribute of the Tartars: a revolution to be ranked among the moſt diſgraceful, grievous, and intolerable, which are to be found in the hiſtory of the world! "It preſents ſuch a vaſt theatre of horrors," ſays Mr. Card, "ſuch a tragical uniformity of havoc and murder as might ſerve to obliterate the memory of all former devaſtations. Ruſſia for the ſpace of two hundred years (from an early period of the thirteenth to the middle of the fifteenth century) proſtrated herſelf at the feet of this invincible hoſt of oppreſſors; while its wretched inhabitants, during this ignominious period, were overſhadowed in hopeleſs ſlavery and profound ignorance. The unexpected invaſion of theſe deſperate enemies plunged them again into the moſt lamentable barbariſm, out of which they were juſt beginning to riſe by the benign and civilizing influence of Chriſtianity.

The *three* ſucceeding ſections (4, 5, and 6) are devoted to the narrative of the gradual emancipation of Ruſſia from the galling yoke of the Tartars, under the reign of Ivan III. Vaſſilievitz; Vaſſili IV. Ivanovitz; and Ivan IV. Vaſſilivitz, ſurnamed, by the Ruſſians, *the Terrible*, by foreigners, *the Tyrant*. This compriſes an intereſting period of one hundred and twenty years; from 1462 to 1582. Having brought his narrative to this period, the author reviews, at the cloſe of his ſixth ſection, the internal ſtate of Ruſſia; and traces "the dawnings of ſcience and literature which were to ſhine with ſuch glory on the revolutions of Peter the Great, and the ſecond Catherine." The events to which the general improvement of Ruſſia is attributed are the conqueſt of Siberia, the Code of Ivan, the progreſs of commerce, which familiarized the people with the manners of other nations, and the conſequent introduction of the arts. The *ſeventh* ſection gives a full and intereſting account of "the extinction of the houſe of Rurik, the uſurpation of Boris and Demetrius, and the eſtabliſhment of the houſe of Romanof."

The laſt revolution, compriſed in the eighth ſection of this work, is the "acceſſion of Peter the Great." The martial achievements of this celebrated character have been repeated by ſuch a variety of hiſtorians, that Mr. Card has contented himſelf with ſlightly touching upon the military and naval events of his reign, and has rather choſen to contemplate him in the ſhades of his private life, and in his more amiable character of legiſlator and reformer of his country; which glorious titles, obſerves Mr. Card, he juſtly claims from his works, his genius, and his judgment.

The information contained in this volume is ſo induſtriouſly ſelected, ſo judiciouſly arranged, and ſo impartially related, that we ſincerely hope Mr. Card will be prompted by the encouragement it meets with, to perform his promiſe, that, ſhould the public opinion prove auſpicious to his preſent attempt, he would add the modern revolution of the ſecond Catharine, as the laſt link of the chain.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mr. Fraſer has publiſhed "*A Letter to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons; containing an Inquiry into the moſt effectual Means of the Improvement of the Coaſts and Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, and the Extenſion of the Fiſheries,*" a ſubject which certainly has not obtained that attention which its importance demands.

The immediate object of this addreſs to Mr. Abbot is to invite the legiſlature to adopt a more enlightened and liberal mode of conduct with regard to the inhabitants of the Highlands and Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, who are reſtrained by the preſent ſalt-duties from reaping any benefit from the ſeas, although they abound in fiſh, which would ſupply their own wants, and furniſh an important article of commerce. It is ſaid that 25,000 people are likely to leave theſe countries in the courſe of the preſent year in order to tranſport themſelves to America; the diſpoſition to emigration indeed is ſo prevalent as to threaten, in ſome parts, a complete depopulation! "It is not to the want of fertility in the ſoil, it is not to the diſadvantage of climate, it is not from the want of ſubſiſtence

ſubſiſtence that the inhabitants of theſe countries have determined to tranſport themſelves to America: it is high rents, the want of leaſes, the want of ſecurity for their property and the fruits of their labour, to which their poverty, want of induſtry, and their diſcontents are uniformly aſcribed, and added to theſe, the oppreſſive operations of the duties upon ſalt." If proper ſteps are taken, Mr. Fraſer feels confident that the maritime parts of Scotland will ſuſtain a population increaſed ten fold: and to the fiſheries he looks for the principal means of ſupply. It appears, from the adduction of many melancholy examples, that the preſent reſtrictions operate, in many inſtances, as a complete prohibition of the fiſheries, which will never be proſecuted with ſpirit and energy without the total abolition of the ſalt-duties. An object of ſuch national importance would be worth attainment, were there even a poſitiye diminution of revenue; but the loſs would be abſolutely nothing. Thoſe parts of Scotland denominated the Highlands, and the Weſtern Iſles, comprehend the counties of Argyle, Inverneſs, Roſs, Sutherland, Caithneſs, Orkney, and Shetland; and from theſe ſix counties, which include the whole of the Weſtern Iſles, and form an extent of territory equal to more than one ſixth of Great Britain, the net produce annually accruing from the duties on ſalt, on an average of ten years, amounted to no more than the ſum of 172l. 6s. To the abolition of the ſalt-duty, Mr. Fraſer would add that of the expences on the importation of coals: this duty, indeed, has been aboliſhed, but the maſter of the veſſel is obliged, according to the forms of the cuſtom-houſe, to return a certificate that his coal has been landed according to the entry: this certificate muſt be made by a cuſtom-houſe officer. Therefore, ſays Mr. Fraſer, inſtead of going along the coaſt, and ſelling a few barrels at one creek and a few at another, the maſter muſt either go where there is a cuſtom-houſe, or wait until an officer comes to ſee the veſſel break bulk, and this officer it may be neceſſary to ſend for at the diſtance of an hundred or an hundred and fifty miles, and his expence, beſides his fees, paid by the importer, which together may be more than the value of the cargo, operates as an effectual prohibition for the greateſt part of the country, and prevents any conſiderable advantage from the indulgence to the lower claſs of people, for whoſe relief this regulation was chiefly intended.

In a letter, addreſſed to Mr. Fraſer, by Dr. Anderſon, it is ſtated to have been fully aſcertained, notwithſtanding the abolition of the coal-duty, that in ſeveral caſes the Highlanders have been reduced to the neceſſity of ſtripping the thatch from their houſes, and thus expoſing themſelves to the danger of periſhing from the inclemency of weather, becauſe no coals, *on account of the cuſtom-houſe clearances*, could poſſibly be ſent to them!

Mr. WHATELY has publiſhed ſome very valuable "*Hints for the Improvement of the Iriſh Fiſhery.*

The two-fold object of this excellent pamphlet is to recommend the uſe of the trammel-net, in hake fiſhing, inſtead of the hook, and the protection of government over the trammel-fiſhery againſt the crews of the hookers,* who, jealous of the aſtoniſhing ſuperiority of the trammel-net, have committed the moſt malicious and deſtructive depredations.

"*A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Pelham, on the State of Mendicity in the Metropolis, by* MATTHEW MARTIN, Eſq."

This gentleman has for ſeveral years employed himſelf in making inquiries concerning the ſituation of the mendicants in London, and the means of aſſiſtance: for this purpoſe he inſtituted an office, and twice has had a grant from government of 500l. In the preſent Letter he gives the reſult of his inquiries into 2000 caſes, and propoſes a plan for relieving the town from the alarming number of beggars which infeſt it. Mr. Colquhoun eſtimated their number at 3000; Mr. Martin, *including their children*, at no leſs than 15,288, for ſcarcely any of whom has the country provided any relief whatever!

"*An Eſſay on the Principle of Population; or, a View on its Paſt and Preſent Effects on Human Happineſs; with an Enquiry into our Proſpects reſpecting the future Removal or Mitigation of the Evils which it occaſions, by* T. R. MALTHUS, A. M. *Fellow of Jeſus College, Cambridge.*"

About five years ago Mr. Malthus publiſhed, anonymouſly, an Eſſay on the Principle of Population, in reply to the theory which Mr. Godwin, Condorcet, and others endeavoured to eſtabliſh

* A hooker is a ſmall veſſel, with one maſt, built for the purpoſe of fiſhing.

of

of the immortality and perfectibility of man. In the courſe of the diſcuſſion Mr. Malthus was led into an examination of the effects of this principle on the exiſting ſtate of ſociety; and it appeared to account, in a great meaſure, for the poverty and miſery which affect the lower claſſes in every nation, and for the inefficacy of the meaſures which the higher orders have ſo repeatedly adopted for their relief. In this point of view the ſubject acquired additional importance; and as the Eſſay excited a conſiderable ſhare of public attention, the author was ſtimulated to proſecute his inquiries towards an hiſtorical examination of the effects of the principle of population on the paſt and preſent ſtate of ſociety, in order that, by illuſtrating the ſubject more generally, and drawing thoſe inferences from it in application to the actual ſtate of things which experience ſeemed to warrant, he might give it a more practical and permanent intereſt.

When this anonymous Eſſay firſt appeared, we noticed it very curſorily: as an opportunity now offers to make amends for the inattention, we ſhall ſtate the principles which Mr. Malthus has laid down, and notice the application of it at conſiderable length, truſting that the intereſt of the ſubject will plead our apology for that diſproportionate ſhare of room which we ſhall be induced to give it.

In an inquiry concerning the future improvement of ſociety, Mr. Malthus remarks, that the mode of conducting the ſubject which naturally preſents itſelf is, firſt, an inveſtigation of the cauſes that have hitherto impeded the progreſs of mankind towards happineſs; and, ſecondly, an examination into the probability of the total or partial removal of thoſe cauſes in future. But as it would be beyond the power of an individual to enter fully into this queſtion, and to enumerate all the cauſes which have hitherto influenced human improvement, he has, in a great meaſure, confined himſelf to an examination of the effects produced by one great cauſe only, which is intimately united with the very nature of man, and which, from the commencement of ſociety, has exerted one conſtant and powerful operation. *This cauſe is the tendency in all animated life to increaſe beyond the nouriſhment prepared for its ſupport.*

Man, in common with all animals and plants, is excited by a powerful inſtinct to increaſe his ſpecies; if the germs of animal and vegetable exiſtence contained in this ſpot of earth had ample room for expanſion, and ample food for ſubſiſtence, millions of worlds would be filled in the ſpace of a few thouſand years with animal and vegetable exiſtencies. This natural fecundity is repreſſed by want of room and want of nouriſhment; and that it muſt ever be ſo repreſſed, will appear from a compariſon of the two rules of increaſe, that of the productions of the earth under the moſt favourable circumſtances of human induſtry, and that of the increaſe of population when left to exert itſelf with perfect freedom. In the northern ſtates of America population was found to double itſelf for ſome ſucceſſive periods every twenty-five years: in the back ſettlements, it has been found to double itſelf in fifteen; and Sir William Petty ſuppoſes a doubling poſſible within ten years. Mr. Malthus takes the largeſt of theſe terms, and he is unqueſtionably juſtified in pronouncing that population, when unchecked, goes on doubling itſelf every twenty-five years, and thus increaſes in a geometrical ratio.

The rate according to which the productions of the earth may be ſuppoſed to increaſe, it will not be ſo eaſy to determine; when acre has been added to acre till all the fertile land is occupied, the yearly increaſe of food muſt depend upon the amelioration of the land already in poſſeſſion. "This is a ſtream," ſays Mr. Malthus, "which, from the nature of all ſoils, inſtead of increaſing, muſt be gradually diminiſhing. But population, could it be ſupplied with food, would go on with unexhauſted vigour, and the increaſe of one period would furniſh the powers of a greater increaſe to the next, and this without any limit." Japan and China are already ſo highly cultivated that perhaps no human induſtry could double the produce of theſe countries even in any given number of years. Were there, however, ſufficient food and ſufficient room in China and Japan; in other words, were the natural tendency to population to meet with no interruption, no check, thoſe countries would be doubled in as ſhort a time as the back ſettlements of America. But to place the argument on its moſt advantageous ground, we muſt come home to Europe, where there is a larger proportion of ground uncultivated than in Japan and China, and where the

ſcience

ſcience of agriculture is ſo well underſtood, that human induſtry has the faireſt chance of receiving its beſt direction. Let it be be granted, then, that by the beſt poſſible policy, and by great encouragements to agriculture, the average produce of Great Britain, for inſtance, might be doubled, together with its population, in the firſt twenty-five years. Population goes on uninterruptedly, and in the ſecond twenty-five years, becomes quadrupled. But can it be ſuppoſed, that by any ſyſtem of policy and encouragement the produce of the ſoil of Great Britain could alſo be quadrupled in the ſecond twenty-five years? On the contrary, is it not almoſt a ſelf-evident propoſition, "that in proportion as cultivation is extended, the addition that could yearly be made to the former average produce muſt be gradually and regularly diminiſhing?" Mr. Malthus, however, gives the vantage ground to his antagoniſt, and conſiders that the yearly additions which might be made to the former average produce inſtead of decreaſing, as they certainly would do, will remain the ſame; that is to ſay, that the produce of this iſland might be increaſed every twenty-five years by a quantity equal to what it at preſent produces. "The moſt enthuſiaſtic ſpeculator," ſays he, "cannot ſuppoſe a greater increaſe than this: in a few centuries it would make every acre of land like a garden. Apply this to the whole earth; allow that its produce ſhall every twenty-five years be increaſed by a quantity equal to what it at preſent produces, and this will be ſuppoſing a rate of increaſe much greater than we can imagine that any poſſible exertions of mankind could make it. The means of ſubſiſtence, therefore, under the moſt favourable circumſtances, cannot poſſibly be made to increaſe faſter than in an *arithmetical* ratio, while human population, under the moſt favourable circumſtances, would increaſe in a *geometrical* ratio. "The neceſſary effect of theſe two different rates of increaſe," ſays Mr. Malthus, "when brought together, will be very ſtriking. Let us call the population of this iſland eleven millions; and ſuppoſe the preſent produce equal to the eaſy ſupport of ſuch a number. In the firſt twenty-five years the population would be twenty-two millions; and the food being alſo doubled, the means of ſubſiſtence would be equal to this increaſe. In the next twenty-five years the population would be forty-four millions, and the means of ſubſiſtence only equal to the ſupport of thirty-three millions. In the next period the population would be eigthy-eight millions, and the means of ſubſiſtence juſt equal to the ſupport of half that number. And at the concluſion of the firſt century, the population would be a hundred and ſeventy-ſix millions, and the means of ſubſiſtence only equal to the ſupport of fifty-five millions; leaving a population of a hundred and twenty-one millions totally unprovided for.

"Taking the whole earth, inſtead of this iſland, emigration would of courſe be excluded; and ſuppoſing the preſent population equal to a thouſand millions, the human ſpecies would increaſe as the numbers 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, and ſubſiſtence as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. In two centuries the population would be to the means of ſubſiſtence as 256 to 9; in three centuries as 4096 to 13, and in two thouſand years the difference would be almoſt incalculable. In this ſuppoſition no limits whatever are placed to the produce of the earth. It may increaſe for ever, and be greater than any aſſignable quantity; yet ſtill the power of population being in every period ſo much ſuperior, the increaſe of the human ſpecies can only be kept down to the level of the means of ſubſiſtence by the conſtant operation of the ſtrong law of neceſſity acting as a check upon the greater power."

Having thus ſtated the argument, Mr. Malthus proceeds to notice general checks to population and the mode of their operation. Theſe checks he claſſes under two general heads, the preventive and poſitive; the former is peculiar to man, and ariſes from that diſtinctive ſuperiority in his reaſoning faculties, which enables him to calculate diſtant conſequences. Man, before he enters into the conjugal ſtate, ponders upon the probability or the improbability that his earnings, now perhaps little more than adequate to his comfortable ſubſiſtence, will be ſufficent, when divided among a wife and half a dozen children, of ſupporting them at all: he foreſees that he muſt work harder and fare worſe. He reflects that perhaps his offspring as well as himſelf, muſt be half-ſtarved and half naked. Theſe and many ſimilar

conſiderations

conſiderations do certainly prevent a great number of perſons in all civilized nations from purſuing the dictates of nature in early attachment to one woman. The conſequence of this reſtraint is at leaſt a certain degree of temporary unhappineſs: it very generally produces vice; becauſe it produces that promiſcuous intercourſe of the ſexes which again produces a corruption of morals, and of courſe introduces the diverſified catalogue of human crimes.

"The poſitive checks to population are extremely various, and include every cauſe, whether ariſing from vice or miſery, which in any degree contributes to ſhorten the natural duration of human life. Under this head, therefore, may be enumerated all unwholeſome occupations, ſevere labour, and expoſure to the ſeaſons, extreme poverty, bad nurſing of children, great towns, exceſſes of all kinds, the whole train of common diſeaſes and epidemics, wars, peſtilence, plague, and famine. On examining theſe obſtacles to the increaſe of population, which are here claſſed under the heads of preventive and poſitive checks, it will appear that they are reſolvable into moral reſtraint, vice, and miſery.

"Of the preventive checks, that which is not followed by irregular gratifications may properly be termed *moral reſtraint*.

"Promiſcuous intercourſe, unnatural paſſions, violations of the marriage-bed, and improper arts to conceal the conſequences of irregular connections, clearly come under the head of *vice*.

"Of the poſitive checks, thoſe which appear to ariſe unavoidably from the laws of nature may be called excluſively miſery; and thoſe which we obviouſly bring upon ourſelves, ſuch as wars, exceſſes, and many others which it would be in our power to avoid, are of a mixed nature. They are brought upon us by vice, and their conſequences are *miſery*.

"In every country ſome of theſe checks are with more or leſs force in conſtant operation; yet notwithſtanding their general prevalence, there are few ſtates in which there is not a conſtant effort in the population to increaſe beyond the means of ſubſiſtence. This conſtant effort as conſtantly tends to ſubject the lower claſſes of ſociety to diſtreſs, and to prevent any great permanent amelioration of their conditions."

This conflict between the uniform tendency to increaſe population on the one hand, and the checks which reſtrain it on the other, produces an oſcillation in the ſtate of ſociety—an alternation of retrogade and progreſſive movements dependent on the degree of comforts or miſery, vice or morality, which prevails. Without attempting to eſtabliſh in all caſes theſe progreſſive or retrogade movements in different countries, Mr. Malthus contents himſelf with proving the following propoſitions. 1. That population is neceſſarily limited by the means of ſubſiſtence. 2. That population invariably increaſes when the means of ſubſiſtence increaſe, unleſs prevented by ſome very powerful and obvious checks; and (3) that theſe checks, and the checks which repreſs the ſuperior power of population, and keep its effects on a level with the means of ſubſiſtence, are all reſolvable into moral reſtraint, vice, and miſery.

The firſt of theſe propoſitions is obvious; the ſecond and third are eſtabliſhed by a review of the paſt and preſent ſtate of ſociety. He begins by conſidering the checks to population which operated in the leſs civilized parts of the world, and in paſt times, and devotes ſeparate chapters to an inveſtigation of the checks among the American Indians, the South Sea Iſlanders, the ancient inhabitants of the north of Europe, modern paſtoral nations, different parts of Africa, Siberia, northern and ſouthern; the Turkiſh dominions and Perſia; Indoſtan and Tibet; China and Japan; the Greeks and the Romans.

Mr. Malthus proceeds, in the ſecond book, to conſider the checks to population in the different ſtates of modern Europe—Norway, Sweden, Ruſſia, the middle parts of Europe, Switzerland, France, England, Scotland, and Ireland; and from this extenſive view of ſociety draws ſome general deductions, illuſtrating the truth of his three propoſitions.

The third book treats of the different ſyſtems or expedients which have been propoſed or have prevailed in ſociety, as they affect the evils ariſing from the principle of population. The ſyſtems which come firſt under diſcuſſion are thoſe of M. Condorcet and Mr. Godwin. In theſe flattering viſions of beatitude and equality, their reſpective authors appear to be ſenſible that when all the obſtructions to population, or, as Mr. Malthus would denominate them, the preventive and poſitive checks, are

are removed (and the removal of theſe obſtructions is the very eſſence of their ſyſtem), that the increaſe of the number of men may ſurpaſs their means of ſubſiſtence, and of courſe that this period is the limit when all further amelioration in ſociety will be impoſſible. But they look upon this period as being at ſo remote a diſtance that it cannot poſſibly be allowed to have the leaſt perceptible weight as an argument in oppoſition to their ſcheme. Now, if the principles laid down by Mr. Malthus are juſt; if the ratio which he lays down between the unreſtricted increaſe of population and food be correct, it is obvious that the period when the number of men ſurpaſs their means of ſubſiſtence is already arrived; or, to adopt a favourite expreſſion of Mr. Malthus, that the population is already preſſing hard againſt the limits of the means of ſubſiſtence: that this preſſure has exiſted ever ſince we have had any hiſtories of mankind, does exiſt at preſent, and will for ever continue to exiſt unleſs ſome decided change takes place in the phyſical conſtitution of our nature. M. Condorcet proceeds to argue on the organic perfectibility of man: we are ſorry that ſo delightful a theory has met with a deciſive and utter overthrow. It would occupy too much ſpace to enter into Mr. Malthus's arguments, particularly as we are deſirous of exhibiting, briefly indeed, the application of his principle to the theory of our countryman, Mr. Godwin. According to the beautiful ſyſtem which this ingenious viſionary propoſes, Peace is to dwell upon earth, and good-will to be univerſally diffuſed among men; the condition of every man is to be equal to that of his neighbour; benevolence is to be ſubſtituted for ſelf-love, as the grand principle of action; reaſon and juſtice are to hold an unbounded ſway; moral reſtraint is entirely to ſuperſede the neceſſity of political regulations; and chains and dungeons are to be no more heard of. Mr. Godwin, as he attributes almoſt all the vice and miſery which now prevail in civil ſociety to human inſtitutions, by ſweeping from the face of the earth all theſe "ſyſtems of fraud and oppreſſion," flatters himſelf, of courſe, that vice and miſery will be ſwept off with them. Mr. Malthus conſiders the final influence of human inſtitutions as perfectly inſignificant, compared with "thoſe deeper-ſeated cauſes of evil, which reſult from the laws of nature;" from the principle, in ſhort, of population. The difficulty to Mr. Godwin's ſyſtem ariſing from an overcharged population did not eſcape him; but, like Condorcet, he aſſerts that the evil is too remote to be dreaded. "Three-fourths of the habitable globe is now uncultivated. The parts already cultivated are capable of immeaſurable improvement: myriads of centuries of ſtill increaſing population may paſs away, and the earth be ſtill found ſufficient for the ſubſiſtence of its inhabitants." In order to ſhew the error of this opinion and the fragility of Mr. Godwin's ſyſtem, Mr. Malthus ſuppoſes it to be realized in its utmoſt extent. All the cauſes of vice and miſery in this iſland are removed; "war and contention ceaſe; unwholeſome trades and manufactories do not exiſt; crouds no longer collect together in great and peſtilential cities, for purpoſes of court intrigue, of commerce, and vicious gratification; ſimple, healthy, and rational amuſements take place of drinking, gaming, and debauchery; there are no towns ſufficiently large to have any prejudicial effects on the human conſtitution; the greater part of the happy inhabitants of this terreſtial paradiſe live in hamlets and farm-houſes, ſcattered over the face of the country; all men are equal; the labours of luxury are at an end, and the neceſſary labours of agriculture are ſhared amicably among all; the number of perſons and the produce of the iſland we ſuppoſe to be the ſame as at preſent; the ſpirit of benevolence, guided by impartial juſtice, will divide the produce among all the members of ſociety according to their wants. Though it would be impoſſible that they ſhould all have animal food every day, yet vegetable food, with meat occaſionally, would ſatisfy the deſires of a frugal people, and would be ſufficient to preſerve them in health, ſtrength, and ſpirits."

The commerce of the ſexes is to be eſtabliſhed upon principles of perfect freedom; but Mr. Godwin is of opinion, and he is very probably right, that population would not be impeded by promiſcuous intercourſe, which, as it is the reſult of a vicious and unnatural taſte, could not generally prevail; and as nobody could be deterred from ſexual intercourſe in a ſtate where "proviſions and aſſiſtance would ſpontaneouſly

taneouſly flow from the quarter in which they abounded to the quarter in which they were deficient," almoſt every woman would be a mother, and every man a father. With ſuch extraordinary encouragements to population, the numbers would increaſe faſter than in any ſociety that has ever yet been known. The inhabitants of the back ſettlements of America double their number in fifteen years: but not to take advantage of an extreme caſe, Mr. Malthus ſuppoſes that England would in ſuch circumſtances only double its population in twenty-five years, the ratio of increaſe which prevails throughout the Northern States of America. Now bringing together the ratios of increaſe of food and population, Mr. Godwin's myriads of centuries, which are to elapſe before the earth is ſo ſuperſaturated with men as to afford them inſufficient ſuſtenance, will be found to dwindle into thirty or forty years. In twenty-five years England is to have a population of twenty-two millions; and according to hypotheſis, by the careful cultivation of the ſoil, it is alſo to yield a double increaſe of food: take the next period, in fifty years we are to have forty-four millions of mouths: but where is the freſh land to be turned up? if the grazing ground had in the firſt period been converted into corn-fields, whence to come the manure for improving the cultivation? To any man who reflects upon the ſubject, it is obviouſly impoſſible that the average produce of the country could be increaſed during the ſecond twenty-five years by a quantity equal to what it at preſent yields. Mr. Malthus, however, has already allowed it in his hypotheſis, the exuberant ſtrength of his argument allowing of almoſt any conceſſion: grant it then—but at the end of the ſecond period only, here are eleven millions of people unprovided for! The whole population of England, as it ſtands at preſent! "Alas, what becomes of the picture," exclaims Mr. Malthus, in a burſt of eloquence, "where men lived in the midſt of plenty, where no man was obliged to provide with anxiety and pain for his reſtleſs wants; where the narrow principle of ſelfiſhneſs did not exiſt; where the mind was delivered from her perpetual anxiety about corporeal ſupport, and free to expatiate in the field of thought which is congenial to her? This beautiful fabric of the imagination vaniſhes at the ſevere touch of truth. The ſpirit of benevolence, cheriſhed and invigorated by plenty, is repreſſed by the chilling breath of want. The hateful paſſions that had vaniſhed re-appear. The mighty law of ſelf-preſervation expels all the ſofter and more exalted emotions of the ſoul. The temptations to evil are too ſtrong for human nature to reſiſt. The corn is plucked before it is ripe, or ſecreted in unfair proportions; and the whole black train of vices that belong to falſehood are immediately generated. Proviſions no longer flow in for the ſupport of a mother with a large family. The children are ſickly from inſufficient food. The roſy fluſh of health gives place to the pallid cheek and hollow eye of miſery. Benevolence, ſtill lingering in a few boſoms, makes ſome faint expiring ſtruggles, till at length ſelf-love reſumes his wonted empire, and lords it triumphant over the world."

Mr. Godwin, in his "Reply to the Attack of Dr. Parr, Mr. Mackintoſh, the Author of an Eſſay on Population, and others," animadverted to thoſe parts of that Eſſay which bear hardeſt upon his ſyſtem. In the preſent republication, Mr. Malthus has made ſome obſervations on that reply. Mr. Godwin, with the provoking ingenuity of a practiſed dialectician, has inferred from the poſitions of Mr. Malthus, that, as the evils of exceſſive population are ſo formidable; as the ratio of its increaſe is ſo rapid; and as vice and miſery are the only checks which keep this mighty power within bounds; that it is incumbent on the rulers of a country to promote vice and miſery as the guardians of human happineſs, and that no evil is more to be dreaded than that we ſhould have too little of them in the world! Mr. Malthus has certainly ſucceeded in proving that vice and miſery confines the principle of population within due bounds, and that without theſe checks exceſſive population would lead to vice and miſery. The ſole queſtion then is reſpecting the magnitude of the evil. A certain portion of vice, miſery, or *moral reſtraint*,*

* Mr Malthus, in his former Eſſay, had omitted moral reſtraint, and reſolved all the reſiſtances to ſuperabundant population into vice and miſery. The addition of this third check, indeed, ſeems unneceſſary: if a young man and a young woman, attached to each

are avowedly neceſſary to confine the principle of population within due bounds: but Mr. Malthus objects to Mr. Godwin's ſyſtem, from a full conviction that that ſyſtem, which allows the principle of population its unoppoſed career, would very greatly increaſe the ſum of vice and miſery in ſociety.

"If Mr. Godwin (ſays he) will undo this conviction and prove to me, though it be only in theory, provided that theory be conſiſtent, and founded on a knowledge of human nature, that his ſyſtem will really tend to drive vice and miſery from the earth, he may depend upon having me one of its ſteadieſt and warmeſt advocates."

Mr. Godwin's ſyſtem would have been leſs expoſed to objection, if in his victory of mind over matter, he had alſo contrived to extinguiſh the paſſion between the ſexes—if he had made the intercourſe a mere matter of duty. The conſequence to which his ſyſtem now leads, would have been avoided.—Moral reſtraint would alone have regulated the proportion of population to the means of ſuſtenance, and neither vice nor miſery would have been called in to prevent a diſproportioned population, or to thin it. Moral reſtraint, in this caſe, would have been as nothing; for the paſſion being extinguiſhed, *per hypotheſin*, there would have been no deprivation of indulgence, no ſenſual deſiderata.

Mr. Malthus proceeds to notice the operation of the poor-laws, of emigration, of the agricultural and commercial ſyſtems, and of the exportation of corn, on the condition of the poor; and he throws conſiderable light on theſe intricate queſtions.

The fourth and laſt book treats of our future proſpects reſpecting the removal or mitigation of the evils ariſing from the principle of population. As it appears that in the actual ſtate of every ſociety, the natural progreſs of population has been conſtantly and powerfully checked; and as it appears, after a careful and candid examination of the different ſyſtems which have been ſuggeſted or adopted for mitigating the evil ariſing from this principle of population, that no form of government, however excellent, no plans of emigration, no benevolent inſtitutions, no degree or direction of national induſtry, can prevent the action of a great check to increaſe in ſome form or other; as we muſt ſubmit to it as an inevitable law of nature, the only inquiry that remains is, how it may take place with the leaſt poſſible prejudice to the virtue and happineſs of human ſociety. The checks to population are all reſolvable into moral reſtraint, vice, and miſery, the two latter being poſitive, the former a preventive, check. Now, as it is clearly better that the check to population ſhould ariſe from a foreſight of the difficulty of rearing a family and the fear of dependent poverty, than from the actual preſence of pain and ſickneſs, moral reſtraint is that virtue the practice of which is moſt earneſtly to be encouraged. If no man were to marry who had not a fair proſpect of providing for the preſumptive iſſue of his marriage, population would be kept within bounds by the preventive check: men and women would marry later in life, but, on the full hope of their reward, they would acquire habits of induſtry and frugality, and inculcate leſſons of them in the minds of their children.* But it will be objected, is the iron hand of law to op-

each other, are prohibited from marrying from the fear of being unable to ſupport a family, this moral reſtraint to their virtuous inclinations is a palpable infelicity, and is certainly a ſhade of miſery.

* The only forcible objection againſt urging this duty of moral reſtraint upon the poor is, that the promiſcuous intercourſe between the ſexes would be increaſed. Powerful as may be the temptations to a breach of chaſtity, (ſays Mr. Malthus,) I am inclined to think they are impotent in compariſon of the temptations ariſing from continued diſtreſs.—Mr. Malthus's reaſoning on this head is not quite ſatisfactory. There is an objection againſt marriages late in life, which does not appear to have occurred to Mr. Malthus: if a woman of twenty marries a man two or three years older than herſelf, the couple may fairly expect to live and enjoy the delight of ſeeing their family all ſettled in life, married perhaps, and rearing a ſecond family. He may addreſs his Winifreda in the words of that beautiful addreſs to conjugal love:

And when with envy Time tranſported,
Shall think to rob us of our joys,
You'll in your girls again be courted,
And I'll go wooing in my boys.

A man who delays the matrimonial connection till forty, has certainly a leſs diſtinct view of this ſecond ſpring-time of life, and is more likely to leave a young, unſettled, unprovided, family behind him.

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poſe the dictates of nature, and forbid the contract of a marriage between two perſons of full age? Certainly not, (ſays Mr. Malthus); but let not the contract of marriages between perſons who have no other proſpect of providing for their offspring than by throwing them on a pariſh, be, as it is now, encouraged by law. One of the effects of the poor-laws is to encourage marriage between perſons of this deſcription, who well know that, if they cannot provide for their own children, the pariſh muſt take them off their hands. Theſe laws create much more mendicity than they relieve; they create mouths, but are perfectly incompetent to procure food for them. Inſtead of raiſing the real price of labour, by increaſing the demand for labourers, they tend to overſtock the market, to reduce the demand, and diminiſh the value. They raiſe the price of proviſions by increaſing the demand for them, and by ſupplying the parochial penſioners with the means of obtaining them. In conſequence of this, that claſs of induſtrious labourers who have too generous a pride to ſolicit aſſiſtance, are oftentimes ſunk in the ſcale of miſery much lower than others who have thrown off all ſenſe of ſhame and all the honeſt feelings of independence. Taken in a moral as well as in a political view, theſe laws are equally bad: the pariſh tells a huſband, he may forſake a wife with impunity—tells a mother, that, if ſhe deſerts her children, they will be taken care of in her abſence: to uſe the words of Mr. Malthus, we take all poſſible pains to weaken and render null the ties of nature, and then ſay that men are unnatural: the fact is, that the ſociety itſelf, in its body politic, is the unnatural character for framing laws that thus counteract the laws of nature, and give premiums to the violation of the beſt and moſt honourable feelings of the human heart. Mr. Malthus, however, is too wiſe and humane to propoſe that a ſyſtem ſhould immediately and abruptly be aboliſhed, the abolition of which, however beneficial it would eventually prove, muſt be attended with much preſent diſtreſs. He has, therefore, propoſed a plan for the gradual abolition of theſe laws, which, to us at leaſt, does not lie open to any ſerious objection. He propoſes that no child born from any marriage taking place after the expiration of a year from the date of the law, and no illegitimate child born two years from the ſame date, ſhould be intitled to pariſh-aſſiſtance. This, he remarks, would operate as a fair, diſtinct, and preciſe, notice, which no man could miſtake; and without preſſing hard on any particular individual, would at once throw off the riſing generation from that miſerable and helpleſs dependence upon the Government and the rich, the moral as well as the phyſical conſequences of which are almoſt incalculable.

We had noted down a few general remarks on the gloom which this ſyſtem of Mr. Malthus throws over every proſpect of ameliorating the condition of man; but on caſting our eye back on the number of columns we have written, it is with regret that we ſubmit to the neceſſity of cloſing this intereſting ſubject.

"*Remarks on Currency and Commerce. By* J. Wheatley, *Eſq.*"

In theſe remarks there is diſplayed a great deal of ſound ſenſe, judgment, and information. Some of the doctrines laid down differ materially from thoſe which are generally received; but Wheatley is not raſh in his theories; he ſtates his caſe with fairneſs, and argues it with acuteneſs and accuracy.—In ſix ſucceſſive chapters are diſcuſſed the utility of money, the balance of trade, commerce, the depreciation of money, the reformation of the paper-currency of this country, and the reduction of the national debt by the depreſſion of money. In the firſt chapter we find an ingenious and well-illuſtrated diſtinction between capital and currency, which are uſually conſidered as ſynonymous: here, however, it is very clearly ſhown, that an increaſe of the national ſtock of ſpecie is an increaſe of currency, and not of capital; that an increaſe of currency is not an increaſe of wealth; and that no one nation can poſſeſs a greater relative currency than another, or accumulate a greater ſtock of ſpecie than that proportion which is adequate to circulate its produce. In another chapter we find the theory of the balance of trade attacked with great vigour. A merchant calculates his gains not on the exceſs of his exports, but on that of his imports. Mr. Wheatley contends, that the ſtatement of the exceſs of exports above imports, diſplayed with ſuch ſatisfaction as indicative of an annual

nual gain from other nations by means of our commerce, originates in error, and has a tendency to miſlead. If the theory had been true, the quantity of bullion now in this country muſt be enormous; but the reverſe of this is the fact. The excluſive criterion of a favourable balance is a favourable courſe of exchange; for though it be true, that a favourable balance cannot exiſt without an exceſs of exports, yet an exceſs of exports may exiſt without a favourable balance. Mr. Wheatley endeavours, too ſucceſsfully, to prove that, notwithſtanding there has uniformly been, of late years, an enormous exceſs of exports above imports, the balance of trade, that is to ſay, a favourable exchange, has been with foreign nations, and has led to the clandeſtine exportation of our ſpecie.

Mr. HOWISON's "*Inveſtigation into the Principles and Credit of the Circulation of Paper Money in Great Britain,*" contains ſome ſtrong truths, although they are not conveyed in the moſt courteous and conciliatory manner.

Mr. MONTEFIORE has publiſhed "*A Commercial Dictionary, containing the preſent State of Mercantile Law, Practice, and Cuſtom.*"

Although defective in many particulars, and not ſtrictly accurate in ſome others, this may be conſidered, generally, as a valuable book of reference.

POLITICS, FINANCE, &c.

"*The Political and Confidential Correſpondence of Louis the Sixteenth; with Obſervations on each Letter. By* HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS."

An odious ſpecimen of book making.—Firſt, we have the ſimple, the intereſting, and pathetic letters of the unhappy Louis; ſecondly, we have the taſteleſs, the frippery, the gewgaw tranſlation of Miſs Williams's; and, laſtly, we ſicken, and turn with diſguſt from many of the pert, conceited, cold-hearted obſervations of the refugee authoreſs. The firſt inquiry one makes on taking up theſe volumes, is reſpecting the genuineneſs of the letters; were they written by the King of France? Has Miſs Williams told us how they came into her poſſeſſion? She has not. The ſtory in the preface, when tranſlated into Engliſh, a language which Miſs Williams ſeems almoſt to have forgotten, is, that a French edition of theſe papers was prepared for the preſs by certain friends of the late King; that it would have conſiſted of two volumes, one containing his Majeſty's private letters, and the other, his compoſitions on public and general ſubjects; that in the preface of this intended edition, it was ſtated that the originals "are depoſited in the hands of a perſonage who will think it a pleaſure and a duty to communicate them to ſuch as are curious or incredulous." By what means theſe MSS. volumes fell into the hands of Miſs Williams, ſhe ſays, very coolly, it is unneceſſary to mention! As to the genuineneſs of the papers, Miſs Williams tells us, that ſhe has obtained ſuch proofs from men who now fill eminent offices under the Republic, and from others who exerciſed the higheſt functions under Louis XVI. and who were conſequently inſtructed both as to the ſpirit and the letter, as to leave no doubt whatever on the ſubject. It ſhould be mentioned that Miſs Williams herſelf does not appear to have ſeen the originals themſelves. The internal evidence, however, is ſo ſtrong, as to leave little doubt that the greater part of them at leaſt are genuine.—They were many of them written in ſcenes of the greateſt trouble and affliction; they have that turn of ſentiment and expreſſion which were peculiar to the Monarch's character; they have that maſculine good ſenſe and mature judgment which he always diſplayed in converſation on general ſubjects; that ſagacity and foreſight which he is known to have poſſeſſed in political affairs; that humanity and benevolence of heart, that paternal tenderneſs and ſolicitude, which he felt for his people; and that general affection which bound him ſo cloſely to his relatives and friends.

"*An Inquiry into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers. By* HENRY BROUGHAM, *Jun. Eſq.*"

We conſider this as a work of very great ability; the ſubjects are diſcuſſed with ingenuity and force of argument; and the facts adduced are relevant and well authenticated. In the firſt book Mr. Brougham conſiders the political relations which exiſt between the ſtate and its colony, and commences with a review of the colonies of antiquity.—He proceeds to conſider the cauſes which produced the colonization of modern times, and draws a picture of the ſtate of manners in thoſe colonies, and of the effects produced upon the preſent ſtate by "the circulation of

inhabitants".

inhabitants." In this part of his ſubject, Mr. Brougham oppoſes the idea of the Economiſts, that colonies ought to be conſidered as foreign ſtates, and argues that they ſhould be looked upon merely as extenſions of the parent ſtate into regions adapted to the production of articles which cannot be raiſed at home. This connection is kept up by the circulation of the principal inhabitants, by the commercial intercourſe, by the weakneſs incident to parts remote from the ſeat of government, and above all, by the relation of a common origin, ſimilar habits, and identity of language. The manner in which colonies contribute to the political force of an empire is next conſidered. It has generally been imagined that the poſſeſſion of colonies is an additional cauſe of war; but from an ample review of the political events of the laſt century, this does not appear to be true; and Mr. Brougham even thinks that, as they increaſe the frontier to be defended, and offer of courſe a greater number of vulnerable points, that the poſſeſſors of them are leſs willing to engage in conteſt; at any rate they occaſion a diverſion which contributes to the tranquillity of thoſe ſtates. Their political utility, however, Mr. Brougham ſhows, is not confined to warding off the miſeries of war from the parent empire, but they pay their own expences, and even furniſh a ſurplus revenue for general uſes. Moſt of the rich proprietors alſo living in the parent-ſtate, thus contribute a further ſhare to its revenues. A comprehenſive review is now taken of the commercial relations of colonies, in which Mr. Brougham endeavours to prove that the trade with them is in fact a home-trade. After having laid down ſome general principles as to monopoly, and the regulation of commercial intercourſe, he concludes the firſt book by applying theſe principles to the American colonies of the Europeans.

The ſecond book is taken up with the foreign relations of the colonies, as connected with their dependence on their parent-ſtates, the re-eſtabliſhment of the French power in the Weſt Indies, and the conſequence of the Africans becoming independent in St. Domingo. The third book treats of the foreign relations of ſtates poſſeſſing colonies, in which Mr. Brougham makes uſe of many arguments to ſhow that all thoſe powers are under an abſolute neceſſity to unite in ſtopping the diſorders which have ravaged the French iſlands. He even thinks that if France, by the aſſiſtance afforded her, might by degrees get the whole of the colony into her hands, that even that would be preferable to ſuffering the Africans to form an independent ſtate. This caſe, however, is not very ſatisfactorily made out. Mr. Brougham ſuppoſes that France would withdraw her attention from England, if allowed to turn her forces to the reduction of her rebellious ſubjects, and that the improvement of that country would enable its poſſeſſors to underſell the produce of the Weſt Indies in all the markets of Europe, thus occaſioning what he calls the natural death of the old colonial ſyſtem, whilſt the ſucceſs of the Africans would occaſion what he conſiders as its violent death. If France ſhould get poſſeſſion of England, he propoſes that Great Britain ſhould ſeize on Syria as an equivalent. The domeſtic police of the colonies occupies the fourth book. Here Mr. Brougham contends that the free negro ſyſtem, as ſtated in the "Criſis of the Sugar Colonies," is more dangerous and leſs uſeful than the preſent ſyſtem. He prefers the intire abolition of the ſlave-trade, which would force the planter to attend to his preſent ſtock. The information contained in theſe volumes is various, and the ſuggeſtions on colonial politics, for the moſt part, wiſe and ſalutary.

Till within the laſt ſix months we have remarked a dearth of political pamphlets, which, in ſeaſons of high national intereſt and emergency, is very unuſual. The Britiſh preſs, indeed, has teemed with penny patriotic tracts, calculated to rouſe the ſpirit of the country in oppoſition to an invading foe; but a perfect apathy ſeemed to have fallen on us as to more general politics, and during the receſs of Parliament we ſeemed to be very indifferent as to the meaſures which Government were purſuing. We have been revived from this torpor by the appearance of two or three pamphlets, which have excited an animated and well-managed controverſy. A pamphlet intitled, "*Curſory Remarks upon the State of Parties,*" is aſcribed to a member of the Houſe of Addington, and is underſtood to ſpeak the ſentiments of

Miniſters

Miniſters concerning their antagoniſts and their rivals. It had long been reported that when the old Miniſtry was deſired to reſign, each of its members was ſuffered to name his *double*, on the condition of continuing to prop the new puppet-adminiſtration, which was ſuppoſed fitter to negotiate a peace, becauſe it had been guarded in its public language concerning the rulers of France. "I muſt take upon me (ſays the author of this pamphlet,) to aver that his Majeſty's moſt gracious offer of his confidence to Mr. Addington could not have been, and *was not*, definitively accepted, until a ſolemn authentic pledge of honour had been given by the late Miniſters for their "*conſtant, active, and zealous ſupport.*" I do aſſert that Mr. Pitt and Lord Grenville did ſacredly and ſolemnly enter into this exact engagement, and in this preciſe form of words." How long theſe honourable Gentlemen kept to their engagement, is very well known to the public! They ſeem to have had a mental reſervation at the time of this ſolemn, but proſtituted, contract, that the ſupport required ſhould never ceaſe to be neceſſary, that they ſhould be ſupported "juſt as long as they could be conſidered weak, incapable, and deciduous; as long as they could be hourly diſplaced, they ſhould be hourly upheld; but if they ſhould attempt to walk without the leading-ſtring—if they ſhould have the preſumption to appear qualified for their offices, or to be ſucceſsful in any of their meaſures, the agreement ſhould be cancelled, as contrary to its ſpirit and true meaning, and they ſhould inſtantly be treated as rivals and enemies." Theſe miſerable equivocations are in the true ſtyle of the countryman who, to avoid the crime of taking a falſe oath, kiſſes his thumb inſtead of the Teſtament, and triumphs in the ſucceſs of his trick.

"*A Brief Anſwer*" is publiſhed to the laſt-mentioned pamphlet. The author diſclaims "any knowledge of ſecret hiſtory, or any ſources of information but thoſe which are open to every one of his countrymen," and yet has the preſumption to oppoſe his idle ſuppoſition to the ſolemn averment of his antagoniſt reſpecting the promiſe of ſupport; the anſwerer chooſes to *ſuppoſe*, truly, that the only promiſe muſt have been "to throw no impediment in the way of the preſent Miniſters while they acted upon principles, and adopted the line of conduct, which their predeceſſors had purſued.

An "*Anxious Spectator*" has alſo publiſhed ſome "*Obſervations on the Curſory Remarks.*" They contain nothing worth noticing.

A ſhilling pamphlet, ſaid, upon what authority we know not, to be the production of Mr. GEORGE FOX, intitled, "*The Queſtion, Why do we go to War? temperately diſcuſſed, according to the Official Correſpondence,*" has excited a great deal of public attention, and provoked ſeveral reſpondents to refute the odious charge which Mr. Fox alleges againſt his own country, of having, by its precipitancy, hurried into a war which might and ought to have been avoided. "Why go we to war?" In ſuch a ſtate of things, it is truly obſerved, "the cauſe ſhould be the moſt obvious, the moſt ſtriking to the ſenſes of every individual in the kingdom, from the well-informed politician to the meaneſt mechanic—the ſimpleſt peaſant of the land; a cauſe that ſhould urge him to ſnatch the firſt hedge-ſtake in his way—*furor arma miniſtret*—to oppoſe an inſulting and aggreſſive foe. We are told it is to repel aggreſſion and inſult; aggreſſion and inſult are re-echoed from the ſhores of France. Who then ſhall decide?—Shall we vaguely ſay, the Chief Conſul has been impertinent; or, that he declines our trade, wants plans of our ports, and ſoundings of our harbours, which he may buy in any map-ſhop in London—that he aſked us to ſend away the Bourbon Princes, which we refuſe, and he urges it no more—that he does not like to be abuſed, and wants us to ſuppreſs the ſcurrility of our newſpapers, which we refuſe to do, and he is ſilent—that he declares we cannot fight him ſingle-handed, which we have a mind to try—that we inſiſt upon retaining Malta, which we had ſpecifically agreed to evacuate in three months after the concluſion of the Treaty of Amiens; or that it is for the land of Egypt, for Malabar and Coromandel, for the territories of the Grand Turk and the Great Mogul? At ſuch an anſwer (and it is the trueſt and moſt conciſe that can be given,) would not the ruſtic ſtare, the mechanic wonder, and the better-informed be confounded!"

Mr. Fox brings forward from the Official

Official Correſpondence, all the charges brought againſt the French, which he reduces to eight, and examines ſeparately and minutely, endeavouring to ſhow that France had withdrawn all thoſe imperious demands upon this country which gave ſo juſt offence, and therefore that we had no right to quarrel with her. "The French ſend commercial agents into the country; we turn them out again, and ſay, No, they ſhall not come here. They aſk, Will you ſend away the emigrants, and deſire the Bourbons to retire? We anſwer, No.—Will you ſuppreſs the abuſe of us in your newſpapers, and put a ſtop to theſe ſcandalous publications? We repeat, No. And are we not content? Are we ſo teſty and ſo quarrelſome, we will not ſubmit to be ſolicited, but muſt accompany our refuſal with a blow—enforce our negative with war? then call ourſelves degraded, vilified, and inſulted—our laws and conſtitution endangered—the liberty of our preſs invaded? Haughty Britons! beware how ye merit the name too often applied, of proud, overbearing, inſolent, iſlanders."

To this pamphlet two very able replies have been given; one ſaid to be written by Mr. BRAGGE, intitled, "*The Reaſon why*," in which, whatever ſophiſtry there may be in Mr. Fox's "Queſtion," is detected and expoſed. Mr. Bragge meets his antagoniſt with great vigour, contends with great ſkill, and has defended the conduct of the Britiſh Miniſtry with much ability.

Some "*Obſervations*" on Mr. Fox's pamphlet, in a Letter to a Friend, are exceedingly well worthy of peruſal, although the author has not the gladiatorial powers of his opponent.

To theſe replies a very acute, if not ſatisfactory, rejoinder has been given by the original interrogator. Indeed the whole controverſy is conducted with unuſual ſpirit and ability.

"*Elements of Oppoſition*," an ironical attack upon all thoſe who have waged parliamentary, or extra-parliamentary, war againſt the preſent Adminiſtration. About half a hundred rules are laid down for conducting an Oppoſition, profeſſed to be drawn from the ſpeeches or writings of the perſons above-mentioned, ſome of whom, particularly the Windham party, are caſtigated with deſerved ſeverity. It is altogether well done; the ſatire is humourous, but the humour is always ſatirical.

An anonymous author has given us ſome very ſpirited "*Reflections on the Cauſes of the War, and on the Conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters.*"

"*A ſummary Account of Leibnitz's Memoir addreſſed to Louis XIV*" &c.

The original of this curious Memoir was written in Latin, and we are not informed by what means the editor obtained it. The philoſopher Leibnitz ſaw diſtinctly the immenſe importance which the poſſeſſion of Egypt would be to France; and when Louis XIV. whoſe ambition, he thought, would be gratified by the conqueſt, had prepared an expedition againſt Holland, he endeavoured to perſuade him to change its deſtination, and employ it againſt that country. In a Memoir addreſſed to that Monarch, Leibnitz pointed out all the advantages which would reſult from the expedition, and the facility with which the country might be conquered. The expedition which, in the year 1798, failed under Bonaparte, was only the eventual accompliſhment and exact execution of this plan—of a plan ſuggeſted by a German philoſopher to a Prince of the Houſe of Bourbon, and which had been treaſured for more than a century among the ſecrets of ſtate at Verſailles—waiting for its accompliſhment in the perſon of a Corſican Uſurper of his hereditary throne!

"*Sketches on the intrinſic Strength, Military and Naval Force, of France and Ruſſia; with Remarks on their preſent Connection, political Influence, and future Projects. Part I.*"

The author of theſe valuable Sketches ſeems to have made himſelf accurately acquainted with the reſources, ſituations, and eſtabliſhments, relative and intrinſic, of moſt of the European Powers; he throws a retroſpective glance on their paſt meaſures, and points out, what he conceives to be, their line of policy for the future.—He looks upon the political power and military force of continental Europe as concentered in the Governments of France and Ruſſia. North of the Danube and the Elbe to the Frozen Ocean is under the dominion of Ruſſia, and continental Europe to the ſouth of thoſe rivers is directly or indirectly ſubject to France. When theſe two mighty States, therefore, are in good

good underſtanding with each other, he is of opinion that no power, or combinations of powers, can check or interrupt the operations of either of them. At the time we are writing this ſentence, it is rumoured that the Ruſſian Ambaſſador is recalled from Paris: for the ultimate peace and independence of Europe, we hope it is true! But our author ridicules the idea that Ruſſia and France will quarrel and fight.—Quarrel they certainly will, ſays he, but when that event takes place, woe to their neighbours. While at peace, their mutual preponderance requires only dependency and obedience: at war, their hoſtilities will impoſe upon the Eaſtern continent ſubmiſſion and ſlavery. The ſecond part of theſe boldly-outlined ſketches, it is ſaid, will contain a general view of the politics and diplomatic hiſtory of Great Britain, from the peace of Utrecht to the preſent year. We know not the author, but from his confuſed and indiſcriminate uſe of the *would* and the *ſhould*, we conjecture him to be an Iriſhman or a Scotchman.

We cannot attempt an enumeration of the political pamphlets with which the Britiſh preſs has teemed during the laſt ſix months; and ſhall conclude this diviſion of our Retroſpect with mentioning a few which have extrordinary merit or intereſt to recommend them.

Lord KING's "*Thoughts on the Reſtriction of Payments in Specie at the Bank of England and Ireland,*" have already been *ſtudied* by every man who concerns himſelf in the financial affairs of his country. A pamphlet diſplaying more acuteneſs, intelligence, and judgment, has rarely come before us.

Governor POWNALL's "*Memorial, addreſſed to the Sovereigns of Europe and the Atlantic,*" is a ſingular production, and the importance of the ſubjects on which it treats intitles it to attention.

Mr. FOX's "*Speech*" on the renewal of the war, is publiſhed, together with a brief ſummary of the proceedings on the 27th May, on his motion to addreſs his Majeſty to accept the mediation of Ruſſia.

Mr. PITT's "*Speech*" on the renewal of the war is alſo publiſhed.

A partizan of the Miniſter has publiſhed "*Brief Memoirs*" of the firſt fifteen months of his adminiſtration.

"*Hints on the Policy of making a Proviſion for the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland, as a neceſſary Means of ameliorating the State of the Peaſantry.*"

PELTIER's "*Trial,*" for a libel on Bonaparte, including the elaborate and eloquent defence of Mr. Mackintoſh.

Mr. JEREMY BENTHAM's "*Letters to Lord Pelham,*" and his "*Plea for the Conſtitution,*" &c. diſplay that judgment and ingenuity for which this able defender of uſury has always been diſtinguiſhed.

Colonel CHALMERS's "*Remarks on the late War in St. Domingo,*" are curious and worth attention.

A Member of the laſt Iriſh Parliament has written ſome "*Eſſays on the Population of Ireland, and the Character of the Iriſh,*" which evince an acquaintance with the men and manners he deſcribes, and which will not be peruſed without advantage.

Without increaſing this long catalogue, we proceed immediately to

THEOLOGY AND MORALS.

Mr. ROBINSON's "*Inquiry into the Neceſſity, Nature, and Evidences, of Revealed Religion,*" is conducted with a great deal of care and caution: the intent of the work is to ſhow the neceſſity, nature, and evidences, of revelation in a plain and popular manner, and to point out the incompetency of reaſon as a religious inſtructor. This is one among the numerous and excellent publications which have been preſented, within theſe few years, for the inſtruction of that large claſs of perſons who have no opportunity of conſulting more voluminous works.

"*The divine Inſpiration of the Jewiſh Scriptures, or Old Teſtament, aſſerted by St. Paul, 2 Timothy, iii. 16.; and Dr. GEDDES's Reaſons againſt this Senſe of his Words examined. By* R. FINDLAY, *D. D.*"

The plenary inſpiration of the Scriptures is argued with great ability from the paſſage in St. Paul juſt quoted, and Dr. Geddes is attacked with a degree of warmth which is ſcarcely neceſſary. Dr. Geddes profeſſed himſelf to be a ſincere and zealous Chriſtian, he nevertheleſs denied a divine origin to the Hebrew Scriptures; and although the words themſelves of St. Paul here referred to, admit of little diſpute, they may and do admit of very different interpretations.

Dr. RENNEL has publiſhed a volume of "*Diſcourſes on various Subjects,*" in which abuſe is ſubſtituted for perſuaſion, violent declamation for temperate argument,

argument, and prieſtly bigotry for Chriſtian tolerance. A wilder hodge-podge of politics and religion was never put together! Dr. Rennel, however, is a learned man, and his learning often diſplays itſelf.

"*The mild Tenor of Chriſtianity, an Eſſay.*"

This tract is ſaid to be the production of Mr. JERNINGHAM, the elegant tranſlator of Select Sermons of Boſſuet. The object of it is to ſhow that the yoke of Chriſt is eaſy and his burden light; that the ways of wiſdom are ways of pleaſantneſs, and that all her paths are peace.

The moſt learned and venerable JACOB BRYANT has publiſhed his "*Obſervations upon ſome Paſſages in Scripture which the Enemies to Religion have thought moſt obnoxious, and attended with Difficulties not to be ſurmounted.*"

Mr. Bryant has confined himſelf to four paſſages which have been ſtanding objects of ridicule to infidels, and of difficulty to many believers. The firſt article undertaken to be explained is, the account given of Balaam, who was reproved by the animal he rode.—The ſecond relates to Samſon, who is deſcribed as defeating a hoſt of Philiſtines with the jaw-bone of an aſs.—The third hiſtory is of the Sun and Moon, which are ſaid to have ſtood ſtill at the command of Joſhua. The fourth and laſt is the account of the prophet Jonah, and particularly of his having been entombed in a large fiſh, which is ſuppoſed to have been a whale.

"*Song of Songs; or, Sacred Idylls: tranſlated from the original Hebrew, with Notes critical and explanatory, by* JOHN MASON GOOD."

Mr. Good obſerves that the "Song of Songs has hitherto been generally regarded as one continued and individual poem; either as an epithalamium accompanied in its recitation with appropriate muſic, or elſe as a regular drama, diviſible, and at firſt clearly divided, into diſtinct acts or parts;" and he adds, that "ſince the commentary of the learned and elegant Boſſuet upon this admirable paſtoral, and more eſpecially by that excellent critic Biſhop Lowth, the latter opinion has more generally prevailed." The poem has, in conſequence, been arranged into ſeven parts, each being appropriated to a diſtinct day in the bridal week, for to ſuch a period of time the bridal celebration extended. Mr. Good gives us his reaſons for differing from this opinion: he conſiders the whole as a collection of diſtinct idylls upon one common ſubject, and that, the loves of the Hebrew monarch and his fair bride. Mr. Good has preſented us with a double tranſlation of theſe ſacred idylls, one in proſe and one in verſe; the former preſerving the diviſions of the Bible tranſlation, and the latter references to the notes, which conſtitute the greater portion of the volume, and every where diſplay erudition, taſte, and feeling. Our readers will thank us for giving them a ſpecimen of the tranſlation; we ſhall take the proſe verſion of the fifth idyll:

"ROYAL BRIDE, *attendant* VIRGINS, KING SOLOMAN, (*afterwards.*)

Scene—A Chioſk, or Pavilion.

VIRGINS.

Ch. iii. 6.—What is this coming forth from the wilderneſs
Like columns of ſmoke perfumed with myrrh,
With frankincenſe, and all the powders of the merchant?

Other VIRGINS.

— 7. Behold! it is the palanquin of Soloman:
Threeſcore valiant men are about it,
Of the valiant of Iſrael.
— 8. They all bear ſwords, being expert in war;
Each hath his ſword upon his thigh
Againſt the peril of the night.
— 9. King Soloman hath made for himſelf
"This bridal" couch of the wood of Lebanon;
— 10. Its pillars hath he formed of ſilver,
Its inſide of gold, its hangings of purple;
Its covering is paved "with needle-work"
By his beſt-beloved among the daughters of Jeruſalem.

ROYAL BRIDE.

— 11. Go forth, O ye daughters of Zion!
And behold King Soloman,
With the crown with which his mother crowned him
On the day of his eſpouſals,
On the day of the gladneſs of his heart.

KING SOLOMAN, (*introduced.*)

Ch. iv. 1.—Behold! thou art fair, my love! behold, thou art fair!
Thine eyes are as "the eyes of" doves beneath thy locks;
Thy hair is as a flock of goats
That browſe about Mount Gilead.

— 2. Thy teeth are like the ſhorn flock
Which come up from the waſhing-pool,
All of which have twins,
And none is bereaved among them.
— 3. Thy lips are like a brede of ſcarlet,
And thy ſpeech is delicious.
As the bloſſom of the pomegranate,
So are thy cheeks beneath thy locks.
— 4. Thy neck is like the tower of David
Conſtructed for an armoury:
A thouſand ſhields are hung up againſt it,
All bucklers of the mighty.
— 5. Thy two breaſts are like two young fawns,
Twins of the roe, and feeding among lilies.
— 6. Till the day breathe and the ſhades flee away
I will betake me to "this" mountain of myrrh,
To "this" hill of frankincenſe.
— 6. Thou art all beautiful, my love!
There is no defect in thee."

"*Rural Philoſophy; or, Reflections on Knowledge, Virtue, and Happineſs; chiefly in reference to a Life of Retirement. By* ELY BATES, *Eſq.*"

Theſe reflections flow from a pious and well-regulated mind, and are ſtrongly recommendatory of that philoſophic retirement which is ſhown to be eminently conducive to the enjoyment of happineſs and health, and to the purſuits of ſcience and of virtue.

"*Reflections on the Reſurrection and Aſcenſion of Chriſt; and of the probable Conſequences of a public Exhibition of his Aſcenſion, which ſome think neceſſary to the Credibility of the Fact. By* JOHN BIGLAND."

In this pamphlet the ampleſt evidence is exhibited of the fact of our Saviour's reſurrection and aſcenſion, and that the manner in which it took place was beſt adapted to eſtabliſh the truth of them, and to make a laſting impreſſion on the human mind.

Mr. HERBERT MARSH has publiſhed a ſecond edition of the "*Authenticity of the Five Books of Moſes vindicated.*"

We ought to have noticed before that Mr. CLAPHAM has rendered an important ſervice to Chriſtianity by an "*Abridgment of the Lord Biſhop of Lincoln's Elements of Chriſtian Theology, for the Uſe of Families, &c. &c. &c.*"

The following is an uſeful work for young perſons: "*The Sacred Mirror; or, compendious View of Scripture Hiſtory; containing a faithful Narrative of all the principal Events recorded in the Old and New Teſtaments, from the Creation of the World to the Death of St. Paul; with a Continuation from that Period to the final Deſtruction of Jeruſalem by the Romans. By the Rev.* THOMAS SMITH."

The Biſhop of Lincoln has publiſhed his "*Charge*" to the clergy of his diocеſe at the triennial viſitation in May and June 1803. The ſubject of this particular Charge is directed to the miſchievous effects of what are miſcalled "evangelical preachers," who pretend alone to be conſidered as true members of the Church of England; who maintain the doctrines of Calvin, and aſſert that they are founded in Scripture.

Mr. BUCK has publiſhed a very excellent and uſeful book, the reſult of much labour and inveſtigation, and which evinces a remarkable clearneſs of definition and deſcription, intitled, "*A Theological Dictionary; containing Definitions of all religious Terms; a comprehenſive View of every Article in the Syſtem of Divinity; an impartial Account of all the principal Denominations which have ſubſiſted in the religious World, from the Birth of Chriſt to the preſent Day; together with an accurate Statement of the moſt remarkable Tranſactions and Events recorded in Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.*"

Dr. LAURENCE BROWN, Principal of Mariſchall College and Univerſity, has publiſhed a volume of Sermons which do great credit to his underſtanding and his heart.

The ſame commendation may very juſtly be extended to a volume of "*Practical Sermons on ſeveral important Subjects, by the Rev.* THEOPHILUS ST. JOHN."

Dr. HILL, Principal of Mary's College, and Primarius Profeſſor of Theology in the Univerſity of St. Andrew's, has publiſhed a volume of "*Theological Inſtitutes,*" in three parts.—1. Heads of Lectures in Divinity.—2. View of the Conſtitution of the Church of Scotland—3. Counſels reſpecting the Duties of the Paſtoral Office. The learning and abilities of Dr. Hill are well known, and the preſent volume will increaſe his reputation for both.

A liſt of Faſt Sermons, Conſecration Sermons, and Sermons which have a mere local intereſt, would, of neceſſity, be barren; we ſhall decline it altogether, and proceed to the ſubjects of

NATURAL

NATURAL HISTORY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, AND PHYSICS.

In our fourteenth volume, page 583, we gave an account of Dr. GARNETT'S "*Annals of Philoſophy, &c.*"

Since the death of that gentleman, this very intereſting work has been conducted under the united auſpices of Meſſrs. ARTHUR and CHARLES AIKIN. Some trifling alterations have been made in the arrangement of the materials, which are mentioned in the preface. The ſecond volume commences with the hiſtory of Galvaniſm; it proceeds with magnetiſm, with Dr. Herſchell's remarks on the nature of the ſun, and with a ſketch of miſcellaneous matters. The ſecond ſection of the firſt chapter is dedicated to natural hiſtory, and treats of the following ſubjects: another ſavage man; the American elk; an attempt to domeſticate the wild gooſe; Mus Malabaricus; Teſtudo rugoſa; Rana Leveriana; Lacerta acanthura; coluber maculatus, &c. &c. Hydrus major, &c. &c. Acrocordus dubius; anatomy of the rhinoceros; Proteus Anguinus; diſtinguiſhing characters of the crocodile and caiman; two new ſpecies of oviparous quadrupeds; a new genus of inſects; monoculus pulex; a new inteſtinal worm; a parrot hatched in Rome.

To zoology ſucceeds botany, mineralogy, and chemiſtry, which conclude the firſt diviſion of the work. The ſecond part, entitled Miſcellaneous, preſents the reader with the improvements in agriculture, in the uſeful and elegant arts; which ſection is followed by a ſupplement to part I. containing ſome aſtronomical diſcoveries.

The third part, entitled Literature, contains a copious liſt of books in all modern languages, illuſtrated occaſionally by remarks. This large diviſion of the volume is ſucceeded by an obituary. We ſee with great pleaſure that this work will be regularly continued.

"*Animal Biography; or, Anecdotes of the Lives, Manners, and Economy of the Animal Creation, arranged according to the Linnean Syſtem, by the* REV. W. BINGLEY."

This is a curious and amuſing compilation; the object which Mr. Bingley had in view was to awaken the curioſity of youth and ſtimulate them, by allurement, to engage in the delightful ſcience of natural hiſtory. 'Youth are caught by anecdote; and from this peep into nature, many may be induced to look further than they at firſt intended, and to enter with ſpirit into the ſtudy of ſuch more abſtruſe books as would at firſt ſight have alarmed them.' This is quite true, and Mr. Bingley has conferred on young perſons in particular an obligation of no inconſiderable value.

Mr. CAVALLO has publiſhed, in four octavo volumes, "*The Elements of Natural or Experimental Philoſophy.*"—A work executed with great ſkill and ſcience; and which ſtudents who are deſirous of becoming initiated into the various branches of natural philoſophy will conſult with advantage. The typographical errors, we are ſorry to ſay, are very numerous and important.

The ſecond part to the fifth volume of the "*Tranſactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh,*" has appeared, containing, as uſual, a variety of intereſting articles.

Dr. JOHNSTONE has publiſhed "*An Account of the Diſcovery of the Power of Mineral Acid Vapours to deſtroy Contagion,*" in which he has decidedly ſhown that it is due to his father, Dr. James Johnſtone, of Worceſter, who employed the muriatic vapor evolved from common ſalt by means of vitriolic acid, before the year 1756.

The efficacy of this practice was communicated to the world in the year 1758, in a work entitled "An Hiſtorical Diſſertation concerning the Malignant Epidemical Fever of 1756, with ſome acconnt of the Malignant Diſeaſes prevailing, ſince the year 1752, in Kidderminſter." It appears, from this, that Dr. Carmichael Smyth's claim upon Parliament for remuneration was not valid on the ſcore of originality. Dr. Johnſtone mentions a number of facts, from which he infers that the muriatic acid is equally efficacious, and may be uſed with at leaſt equal convenience, with the nitrous; that it is equally mild and equally ſafe in like quantities.

"*Lectures on the Elements of Chemiſtry, delivered in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, by the late* Mr. JOSEPH BLACK, M. D. *&c. now publiſhed from his MSS. by* JOHN ROBISON, *Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.*"

In the editing of theſe poſthumous labours of one of the greateſt philoſophers which this country ever produced, Profeſſor Robiſon has conferred on the ſcientific world a moſt valuable obligation.

ligation. The Lectures of Dr. Black, it ſeems, were left, with few exceptions, in a very diſordered and imperfect ſtate, generally written indiſtinctly upon ſcraps of paper; often in the form of notes or memorandums from which he had ſpoken extempore; and frequently conſiſting of references to the experiments that went on during the leſſon. Mr. Robiſon, however, enjoyed ſeveral facilities and qualifications to counterbalance theſe diſadvantages, and he has been enabled to preſent us with a very full, and probably a very accurate, collection of the moſt valuable parts of the Lectures, as nearly as poſſible in the very words of the teacher. As a ſyſtem of chemical inſtruction, the Lectures of Dr. Black poſſeſs very peculiar merits: although they are in many important reſpects, of neceſſity, far behind the more recent ſyſtematical works upon this ſubject, they may fairly be admitted to contain the moſt acceſſible ſtores of information, which perſons ignorant of the ſcience can at preſent command; they are delivered as much as poſſible in the analytical mode; they take for granted no previous acquaintance with ſcience in the learner, and they require leſs, perhaps, than any other work, the aſſiſtance of apparatus.

The two grand diſcoveries of Dr. Black are thoſe of latent heat, and of the nature of alkaline earths, and fixed air; the preſent publication contains the only hiſtory we have of the former, and a more copious account of the diſcovery of the latter than that which the author publiſhed during his life.

Reſpecting the former of theſe diſcoveries, the united indolence and modeſty of Dr. Black prevented him from making his claim, and the honour of the diſcovery was arrogated by others. *Sic vos non vobis!* MS. copies of Dr. Black's Lectures were ſo freely circulated among his ſtudents, that they were even ſold at a moderate price; and in the year 1790 a ſurreptitious publication of them appeared in London. In the year 1772, M. De Luc publiſhed his "Recherches ſur les Modifications de l'Atmoſphere," in which Dr. Black's doctrine of latent heat is employed to explain ſome meteorological facts. About ten years afterwards Dr. Black was informed, that M. De Luc wiſhed to become the editor of his Obſervations on Latent Heat, in order to ſecure Dr. Black's claim to the diſcovery from the attempts of others to appropriate it. At length Dr. Black conſented, and gave his friend, M. Watt, permiſſion to communicate the leading points of his theory, and inſtruction to perform the experiments before M. De Luc. The publication of the Geneveſe Philoſopher at laſt made its appearance; but what was the ſurpriſe of Dr. Black and his friends, when they found that he had, indeed, refuted the claims which *others* had urged to the diſcovery—and appropriated it to himſelf! Mr. Watt then wrote a letter to M. De Luc, containing a full explanation of Dr. Black's diſcovery, and inſiſted that this ſhould be publiſhed in the next volume of the work. It appeared accordingly, but it was only accompanied by an acknowledgement of the ſatisfaction which M. De Luc received from learning that his own ſyſtem had ſo able a defender as Dr. Black; a circumſtance, he adds, which will give him new confidence in the doctrine!!

Mr. Robiſon's notes confer great additional value on this publication: they illuſtrate the hiſtory of Dr. Black's diſcoveries, and contain diſcuſſions upon various points of modern chemiſtry of the greateſt importance.

The Linnean Society proceeds in the periodical publication of its "*Tranſactions*;" and the firſt part is publiſhed of "*The Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London, for* 1803."

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

A new edition is juſt publiſhed of the "*Edinburgh Practice of Phyſic, &c.*" This is ſo much enlarged as to embrace five volumes: the two firſt treat on Medicine, the third and fourth on Surgery, and the fifth on Midwifery.

Dr. GIBBES has publiſhed "*A Second Treatiſe on the Bath Waters, comprehending their Medicinal Powers in general, and particularly as they relate to the Cure of Dyſpepſia, Gout, Rheumatiſm, Jaundice, and Liver Complaints, Chlorooſis, Cutaneous Eruptions, Palſy, &c.*"

It will be remembered that Dr. Gibbes's firſt treatiſe exhibited a very careful and ſatisfactory analyſis of this celebrated ſpring: in the preſent he proceeds to its application in thoſe diſeaſes for the cure of which it has been recommended. The efficacy of the Bath waters has been a ſubject of conſiderable controverſy; the preſent publication contains an able defence of them againſt the attack of Drs. Heberden and Saunders, the former of whom, particularly, conſidered them as inveſt-

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ed with ſcarcely more medicinal virtue than common water heated to the ſame temperature.

The medical directors of the Vaccine Pock Inſtitution have publiſhed their "*Report*" for the years 1800, 1801, and 1802. The grand objects of this inſtitution were the preſervation of the ſucceſſion of matter for the public at large, and the aſcertainment of the laws of action of the vaccine poiſon by accurate regiſters of obſervations. Both theſe important objects appear to have been fully accompliſhed; and the fairneſs with which the caſes are here ſtated, will, if poſſible, give additional confidence in the vaccina. The benefits of this inſtitution have not been confined to our own country; for France, Germany, Ruſſia, Portugal, Italy, different parts of Aſia, Africa, and America, have all been furniſhed with matter from this ſource.

Mr. DEWAR, has publiſhed ſome intereſting "*Obſervations on Diarrhœa and Dyſentery, as thoſe Diſeaſes appeared in the Britiſh Army, during the Campaign in Egypt, in* 1801:" they evince a conſiderable ſhare of medical knowledge, ſound judgment, and accurate remark.

Mr. KERRISON has tranſlated from the French of M. RICHERAUD "*The Elements of Phyſiology, &c. &c.*" in which the modern improvements in chemiſtry, Galvaniſm, and other ſciences are applied to explain the actions of the animal economy. This work is, upon the whole, well executed, containing much information, and not abounding with frivolous or irrelevant matter.

"*Facts and Obſervations concerning the Prevention and Cure of Scarlet Fever, with ſome Remarks on the Origin of Acute Contagion in general, by* W. BLACKBURNE, M. D.

Dr. Blackburne has given a ſeries of facts to ſerve as a foundation for his inferences, and made a number of valuable obſervations on the medical treatment of *ſcarlatina anginoſa*; he then proceeds to inquire by what variety of modes the infection of ſcarlatina may be introduced into the human body. Theſe he reduces to three, viz. 1ſt. Simple contact alone, of which, however, he expreſſes conſiderable doubt. 2dly, Inoculation, which certainly communicates the ſpecific diſeaſe, when properly performed; and 3dly, Inhalation, to which the author is deſirous of calling the attention of the profeſſion in particular, and on which he founds his peculiar opinions reſpecting the origin of acute contagious diſeaſes.

Dr. VAUGHAN has publiſhed "*A Conciſe Hiſtory of the Autumnal Fever which prevailed in the Borough of Wilmington in North America, in the year* 1802."

It is a valuable piece of local medical hiſtory, drawn up by a phyſician, who deſcribes what he saw, and who lived through the ſcenes of calamity and terror which he witneſſed.

Dr. DAVID RAMSAY has commenced a publication which it is very deſirable to be continued "*The Charleſtown Medical Regiſter, for the Year* 1802."

If medical practitioners throughout the United States would combine their labours; if one ſkillful phyſician in every each of the towns and cities would give an annual account of the ſtate of diſeaſes, and of the circumſtances connected with them, there would, in time, be an accumulation of materials which would much enlarge the knowledge of the diſeaſes in the United States, and very much contribute to improve the ſtate of medical ſcience.

Mr. TIMBRELL has written ſome good practical "*Obſervations on the Management of Ruptures.*"

Mr. FOXE's "*Natural Hiſtory of the Human Teeth*" includes a particular elucidation of the changes which take place during the ſecond dentition, and deſcribes the proper mode of treatment to prevent irregularities of the teeth. An account is added of the diſeaſes which affect children during the firſt dentition, and the work is illuſtrated with thirteen copper-plates.

Dr. WINTERBOTTOM, Phyſician to the colony at Sierra Leone, has publiſhed ſome uſeful "*Medical Directions for the Uſe of Navigators and Settlers in Hot Climates.*" The methods of cure recommended, are, for the moſt part, ſuch as the author found ſucceſsful during his reſidence at that ſettlement, where for nearly four years the health of more than 1400 perſons was entruſted to his care.

Dr. BUCHAN, the well-known author of "Domeſtic Medicine," has publiſhed ſome very excellent "*Advice to Mothers on the Subject of their own Health, and on the Means of Promoting the Health, Strength, and Beauty of their Offspring.*" We conſider this as a far more uſeful book than his former.

Mr. BELL's "*Series of Engravings, explaining*

explaining the Courſe of the Nerves," are executed in his uſual ſtyle of correctneſs and elegance.

Mr. JESSE FOOT, in a Second Part, has added thirteen to the number of "*Caſes of the Succeſsful Practice of Veſicæ Lotura, for the Cure of DiſeaſedBladders.*" A plate of the apparatus is annexed; alſo caſes of diſeaſed affections from phymoſis, with a deſcription of a new mode of operating for its cure, and a plate of the inſtrument for performing it.

Drs. DUNCAN have publiſhed another volume of their *Annals of Medicine.* "*Pharmacopœïa Collegii Regii Medicorum Edinburgenſis.*"

It is ſufficient to announce the publication of this truly ſcientific and moſt valuable work: the eighth edition of this Diſpenſatory was publiſhed in 1792; and the Edinburgh College, it ſeems, purpoſe to republiſh their National Pharmacopœïa every ten years.

Dr. SAUNDERS has publiſhed a third edition of his "*Treatiſe on the Liver.*"

We notice the republication of this excellent work, becauſe the Doctor has taken occaſion to illuſtrate and correct ſome of the opinions which he formerly entertained.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The REV. Mr. URQUHART has publiſhed ſome "*Commentaries on Claſſical Learning.*" They evince conſiderable taſte and learning, but the information contained in them is not novel; the work will nevertheleſs be conſulted with great advantage by claſſical ſtudents.

In the courſe of the laſt half-year an anonymous tranſlation has appeared of "*The Lyricks of Horace, compriſing his Odes, Epodes, and Secular Ode*" into Engliſh verſe, with the Latin text reviſed and ſubjoined. It is reſpectable, and that is all the praiſe to which it can poſſibly aſpire.

Mr. PRESTON has tranſlated into Engliſh verſe the "*Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius; with Notes critical, hiſtorical, and explanatory, and Diſſertations, in three Octavo Volumes.*"

In his diſſertations on the genius and character of Apollonius, Mr. Preſton has eſtimated his poetical talents much more highly than it has been cuſtomary to rate them. But the critical acumen, the various learning, and the very cultivated taſte of his tranſlator have enabled him to make good his caſe; and the ancient, whom Virgil and Valerius Flaccus ſo frequently ſelected as their model, will riſe in eſtimation in conſequence of Mr. Preſton's elegant elucidation. The firſt volume contains an ample and inſtructive preface, together with the whole tranſlation of the Argonautics. The ſecond is entirely occupied by notes, which abound with information. The third conſiſts of ſeveral eſſays or diſſertations, on very intereſting ſubjects, and executed with great taſte, ingenuity, and learning; and preceded by two tranſlations illuſtrative of the Poem, the one an Account of the Argonautic Expedition, tranſlated from Apollodorus; the other a proſe tranſlation of part of the Argonautics of Onomacritus, written under the name of Orpheus. The Eſſays are ſeven in number. 1. On the Life of Apollonius Rhodius. 2. On the Argonautic Expedition. 3. On the Manners of the Heroic Ages, conſidered with a Reference to Poetry. 4. On the Poetical Character of Apollonius. 5. Apollonius compared with Virgil. 6. On the Geography of Apollonius Rhodius. 7. On the Heſperides and their Gardens.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

The only work we have to notice under this diviſion is Mr. GOUGH's "*Hiſtory and Antiquities of Pleſby,*" which is a valuable acceſſion to our preſent ſtock of antiquarian literature.

MATHEMATICS.

We muſt apologize for not having before mentioned the publication of Profeſſor ROBERTSON'S "*Geometrical Treatiſe of Conic Sections.*"

This very able and lucid work is divided into four books: in the firſt the general properties of the ſections are deduced from the cone, and their general properties conſtitute a foundation for the ſucceding books. The ſecond book is on the Ellipſe and Hyperbola. The third book treats of the Parabola, the Directrices of the Section, the Aſymptotes of the Hyperbola, Conjugate Hyperbolas, and of Hyperbolic Sectors, and Traphezia. The fourth book treats of ſimilar ſections, general properties, circles having the ſame curvature with the ſections in given points, and of ſtraight lines cut harmonically by the ſections. This book alſo contains Problems uſeful in the theory of Aſtronomy, and methods of finding two mean proportionals, and of triſecting an Angle by means of the ſection.

To this Treatiſe of Conic Sections is added a Treatiſe on the Primary Properties

perties of Conchoids, the Ciſſoid, the Quadratrix, Cycloids, the Logarithmic Curve, and the Logarithmic Archimedean and Hyperbolic Spirals.

Mr. ROBERT WOODHOUSE has inveſtigated "*The Principles of Analytical Calculation*" with acuteneſs.

The following production of a Lady is a work of ſingular curioſity:—"*Analytical Inſtitutions, in four books; originally written in Italian, by* DONNA MARIA GAETANA AGNESI, *Profeſſor of the Mathematics and Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Bologna. Tranſlated into Engliſh by the late* REV. JOHN COLSON, M.A. F.R.S. *and Lucaſian Profeſſor of the Mathematics in the Univerſity of Cambridge. Now firſt printed, from the Tranſlator's Manuſcript, under the Inſpection of the* REV. JOHN HELLINS, B.D. F.R.S. *and Vicar of Potter's Pury, in Northamptonſhire.*"

BIOGRAPHY.

By far the moſt curious and intereſting work which has appeared within the laſt ſix months, and, we may very fairly ſay, one of the moſt curious, valuable, and intereſting which has appeared for many years paſt, is Mr. GODWIN's "*Life and Age of Chaucer,*" the father at once of Engliſh poetry and of the Engliſh language. The importance and magnitude of ſuch a ſubject are not to be appreciated by a haſty view of it; nor do the labour, the judgment, the taſte, and talent, requiſite for the taſk admit of an eaſy eſtimate. The full and complete Life, it is juſtly obſerved by Mr. Godwin, of a poet would include an extenſive ſurvey of the manners, the opinions, the arts, and the literature, of the age in which the poet lived. "This is the only way in which we can become truly acquainted with the hiſtory of his mind, and the cauſes which made him what he was. We muſt obſerve what Chaucer felt and ſaw, how he was educated, what ſpecies of learning he purſued, and what were the objects, the events, and the perſons, ſucceſſively preſented to his view, before we can ſtrictly and philoſophically underſtand his biography. To delineate the ſtate of England, ſuch as Chaucer ſaw it, in every point of view in which it can be delineated, is the ſubject of this book.—But while engaged in this ſtudy, the reader may expect to gain an additional advantage beſide that of underſtanding the poet. If the knowledge of contemporary objects is the biography of Chaucer, the converſe of the propoſition will alſo be true, and the biography of Chaucer will be the picture of a certain portion of the literary, political, and domeſtic, hiſtory of our own country. The perſon of Chaucer may, in this view, be conſidered as the central figure in a miſcellaneous painting, giving unity and individual application to the various particulars with which the canvas is diverſified. No man of moral ſentiment or of taſte will affirm, that a more becoming central figure to the delineation of England in the fourteenth century can be found, than the Engliſhman who gives name to theſe volumes."

Mr. Godwin indeed appears in every page to be fully impreſſed with the arduouſneſs and the importance of the undertaking in which he has engaged. He advanced to the labour, however, with powers not incommenſurate with its magnitude, and has, at the ſame time, that confidence which is neceſſary to ſupport him through a laborious work, and that diffidence with which every man ought to be impreſſed when he appears before the tribunal of an enlightened public.

Mr. TYRWHIT had once the intention of writing a formal Life of Chaucer, but acknowledged, in the preface to his excellent edition of the Canterbury Tales, that, after a reaſonable waſte of time and pains in ſearching for materials, he could do nothing better than add to his preface a ſhort abſtract of the hiſtorical paſſages of that Life, which, together with the Comments of its compiler, filled about eight quarto pages. "The fact is, however, (ſays Mr. Godwin,) that this editor made no exertions as to the hiſtory of the poet, but contented himſelf with examining what other biographers had related, and adding a few Memoirs taken from Rymer's Manuſcript Collection, now in the Britiſh Muſeum. He has not, in a ſingle inſtance, reſorted to the national repoſitories in which our records are preſerved. In this ſort of labour I have been indefatigable, and I have many obligations to acknowledge to the politeneſs and liberality of the perſons to whoſe cuſtody theſe monuments are confided.—I encountered, indeed, no obſtacle wherever I had occaſion to direct my inquiries among the different offices of Government. After all my diligence, however, I am by no means confident that

that I may not have left ſome portion to be gleaned by the compilers who ſhall come after me." When Mr. Godwin had advanced towards the middle of his ſecond volume, he found the materials ſwelling under his hand beyond his expectation, and, by the advice of his bookſeller, reluctantly aſſented to compreſs them. He is now of opinion, however, that leſs is loſt by the compreſſion than he at firſt imagined.—"It had been my object (ſays Mr. Godwin,) to collect generally thoſe particulars of contemporary manners, literature, and hiſtory, which contributed to make Chaucer what he was. But the ample ſurvey of what he was before he was fifty-ſeven years of age, may ſeem ſufficient for this purpoſe; nor is it likely that his mind underwent any eſſential revolution after that period.—I found John of Gaunt intimately connected with the hiſtory of Chaucer, and I was deſirous of ſhowing what ſort of man Chaucer had for his patron and his friend. But if I have not adequately reſcued this Prince from the miſrepreſentations of the crowd of hiſtorians in what the reader will find in theſe volumes, I am afraid it would be to little purpoſe to have laboured more upon the concluding period of his life." We repeat that, both in matter and manner, this work has for ſeveral years had no equal; but we learn that the public voice has already anticipated our applauſe.

Under the head of Biography we mention the republication of Dr. REID'S "*Eſſays on the Powers of the Human Mind*," becauſe prefixed to them is an admirable Life of that celebrated philoſopher and amiable man, by the erudite Mr. DUGALD STEWARD.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND TOURS.

"GOLBERRY'S *Travels through Africa*."

Theſe are the fragments of a much larger work. When the French became poſſeſſed of the Senegal by the peace of 1783, they had every opportunity of penetrating into the interior of Africa. They had the excluſive navigation of the Senegal itſelf, and the power to aſcend up this river as far as local circumſtances would permit; they had the eſtabliſhments of Galam and Podhor; the ſouthern parts of Zaara; the foreſts of the gum-trees, and an extenſive influence, by which they might progreſſively have eſtabliſhed themſelves in the country of Bambouk, and have proceeded even to Tombouctou and Tocrur. But France was indifferent to theſe opportunities. In the year 1785, however, M. de Boufflers was appointed Governor of Senegal, and the author of this work went out with him as his firſt aide-du-camp, and was inſtructed to perform the functions of chief engineer of the whole of the government, and to reconnoitre that part of it which was formed by the weſtern and maritime countries. The choice was certainly a very happy one; for Mr. Golberry was endued with a ſpirit of reſearch and enterprize which urged him to collect every poſſible information concerning the ſtate of the country, its produce, its inhabitants, &c. which might be ſerviceable to his own country.—His labours for the extenſion of its government and its commerce in all probability will not be regarded with indifference.

On his return to France Mr. Golberry employed himſelf unceaſingly in digeſting the materials for a large work—in preparing maps, plans, &c.; but ſo many delays occurred, from a variety of cauſes, that he was greatly mortified in finding much of his information anticipated by the appearance in England of Mungo Park's Travels. The conſequence of this was, that Mr. Golberry declined purſuing his original intention, and ſatisfied himſelf with the ſelection of miſcellaneous fragments: theſe are now tranſlated, badly enough! by a Mr. Mudford.

They certainly contain information, though it is ſtrangely jumbled together; the moſt intereſting parts are thoſe which relate to the gum-trade of Senegal and the gold-mines of Bambouk. Reſpecting the former of theſe, a copious and very intereſting account was given in our laſt volume, tranſlated from the original of the work before us.

The gold-mines of Bambouk are a national property, over which the Kings, or Tarims, have no other perſonal authority than that of watching over and protecting them: the inhabitants work thoſe which are ſituated within their own territory. The country of Bambouk is, ſtrictly ſpeaking, auriferous earth, ſays Golberry, but the four principal mines are thoſe of Natakon, Semayla, Nambia, Kombadyrie. The working of the mines is carried on during the eight months of dry

dry weather, and ceaſes when the rainy ſeaſon commences. As all the gold is obtained by ablution, thoſe Blacks who beſt underſtand the method of working it, obtain the greateſt quantity of gold. They obtain it by digging pits about ſix feet in diameter, and varying in depth from thirty to forty feet. The earth is brought up by baſkets, taken to a rivulet, and undergoes a thorough ablution: when they have dug about four feet deep they meet with a flat argillaceous earth, intermingled with ſmall grains of iron ore, of load-ſtone, and emery, all of which are covered with little particles and ſpangles of gold. All the rivulets of the valley of Natakon convey gold with their water; the ſands and mud which form the bed of them are alſo full of the ſame metal; the ſoil compoſing the bed of the Colez-Rio-d'Oro produces a conſiderable quantity of gold, and the whole plain of Natakon. From all theſe circumſtances Mr. Golberry is induced to believe, that the mountains ſurrounding Natakon contain in their beds and caverns the real gold-mine, while the Monticuli of Natakon itſelf is nothing more than an emanation from the main body. In the year 1786 Mr. Golberry carried on a ſmall trade for gold at Galam: that which he received was made into ear-rings and other ornaments; it was aſſayed at Paris in 1788, and it was, according to the account of the aſſayer, twenty-three carats fine. It was ſold at the rate of twelve francs per drachm; and a gold ear-ring from the mine of Natakon, in the form of a heart, of three inches in length, weighing more than ſeven grains of fine-coloured gold, was examined by M. Sage, profeſſor of mineralogy, and one of the directors of the mint, and diſcovered to be gold of the pureſt quality.

"*Travels through the Southern Provinces of the Ruſſian Empire, in the years* 1793, *and* 1794, *tranſlated from the original German of* PROFESSOR PALLAS, *Counſellor of State, &c. &c.* Vol. II."

It is with concern that we find the Profeſſor announcing this as his farewell publication. Old age is creeping upon him, and the warnings of its approach are not ſuffered to paſs unregarded by. Theſe Travels, it ſeems, were undertaken by the ſpecial permiſſion of her Imperial Majeſty, for the recovery of M. Pallas's health. The firſt volume contains an account of his journey from St. Peterſburgh to Tzaritzin; remarks made in various excurſions on the ſouthern banks of the Volga; a journey, in the ſpring of the year, to Aſtracan; another from Aſtracan to the lines of the Caucasus: obſervations made during a journey along the Caucaſus, an account of the natives inhabiting Mount Caucaſus; journey from Gengieſk to Tſherkas and Taganrok, and from Taganrok to the Taurida:—to the deſcription of which latter country the preſent volume is excluſively confined.

The preſent population of the Crimea amounts to no more than 200,000 perſons, of all nations and conditions, although it formerly contained half a million of ſouls: 30,000 Chriſtians, comprehending many manufacturers and artizans, left it on the concluſion of a peace with the Turks in 1778: ſoon after, the Crimea fell under the dominion of Ruſſia, and between the years 1785 and 1786, many thouſand Tartars ſold their property at the loweſt prices, and withdrew to Anatolia and Romelia.

This is repreſented as the only region of the Ruſſian Empire, in which almoſt all the productions of Italy and Greece might be reared with ſucceſs and in which many of them grow ſpontaneouſly*: wine, ſilk, ſeſame, olive, cotton, and a great variety of dying-drugs, which are at preſent imported from the Baltic and the Caſpian at a great expence, might be encouraged either in this peninſula or on the banks of Runne and Terek: and by ſome obvious improvements in the preſent breed of ſheep, woollen manufactories might be carried on in the Crimea to a very great extent. The Tartar inhabitants, however, are ſlothful and ſavage; they are diſaffected to a Chriſtian government, and ſeveral other

* If the native wines were increaſed by the impoſition of protecting duties, on foreign wines, Profeſſor Pallas is of opinion, that all the internal governments of the Ruſſian empire might be ſupplied from the Crimea, and the ſum of half a million of rubles, now paid for foreign wines, be deducted from an unfavourable balance of trade. The growth of ſilk has been but faintly attempted in the Taurida; though Profeſſor Pallas thinks it is not only capable of that produce but of the growth of ſugar alſo. How far the ficklenes of the climate would allow of an extended culture of ſugar, or of ſilk, may, perhaps, be doubted.

counteracting cauſes muſt be overcome before much ſucceſs can be expected.

The ſeaſons in the Crimea are very irregular; the climate is alſo ſo unſettled, that the Barometer varies ſix or eight times in twenty-four hours: the moſt ſalubrious ſeaſon is the ſpring, which generally continues from March till the end of May. The weather is at this time ſettled and ſerene, the heat moderate, and every thing conſpires to fill the ſenſes with delight. The autumn, on the contrary, is the moſt unhealthy; bilious fevers, remittents, and intermittents, prevail to a great extent.

Dr. GUTHRIE has edited in one 4to volume, illuſtrated with an excellent map of the route, the "*Letters*" addreſſed to him, by his lady, Mrs. Guthrie, during her tour through the Taurida. This tour, during which, ſhe abſented herſelf from her country, her friends, and her deareſt relatives, and during which ſhe expoſed herſelf to various hardſhips, was performed for the recovery of health. The letters are written with great eaſe and vivacity, and diſplay much good ſenſe: they have been publiſhed ſome time, but eſcaped our vigilance.

Mr. FISCHER's "*Travels in Spain*" are tranſlated from the German: they are very amuſing, and well written, and contain much uſeful information for travellers.

Mr. DAVIS has publiſhed his "*Travels of four Years and a half in the United States of America.*"

They are entertaining, but ſuperficial, and occaſionally flippant.

Mr. PRIEST's "*Travels in the United States of America,*" have much the ſame character.

"*A New Military Journal; or Obſervations made in Egypt, by an Officer upon the Staff of the Britiſh Army; deſcribing the Country, its Inhabitants, their Manners and Cuſtoms, with Anecdotes, illuſtrative of them.*"

This volume contains a ſeries of letters written with much *naivete*, by Major Doyle to his wife. They are perfectly unaffected, and contain many particulars reſpecting the domeſtic manners of the Egyptians.

"*Travels in the Ottoman Empire, Egypt & Perſia, &c. by* G. A. OLIVIER."

It is ſcarcely poſſible to imagine a more ſtriking contraſt, in point of ſtyle, than the volumes of Olivier, and thoſe, which we mentioned in our laſt Retroſpect, of Sonnini: the latter deſcribes every thing with the pen of a poet, ardent and enthuſiaſtic; his feelings occaſionally outrun his judgment. M. Olivier, on the contrary, is all tranquil and ſedate: a man of ſcience, he ſuffers nothing to eſcape him; and careleſs of ornament, endeavours ſolely to inſtruct: all romantic epiſodes, all exaggerated deſcriptions, all ſingular anecdotes, and humorous ſtories are avoided. "I was not willing to employ," ſays M. Oliver, "thoſe over-brilliant colours which may be captivating for a moment, but the effect of which is tranſient: the ſight of a deſerted field covered with myrtles, or that of a garden confuſedly planted with date and orange trees, could never inflame my imagination; and I have frequently ſurveyed, without aſtoniſhment, truncated capitals and ſcattered fragments of columns." It muſt not, however, be inferred that M. Olivier is inſenſible to the beauties of nature, or the productions of art—far from it—but he ſuffers not the feelings of the moment to hurry him into any extravagant or unwarrantable expreſſion. M. Olivier's is a work of ſolid matter: it abounds with information delivered in a ſimple and unaſſuming, but rather dry, manner.

"*Journal of a ſhort Excurſion among the Swiſs Landſcapes, made in the Summer of the Year Ninety-four.*" An uſeful manual, interſperſed with ſome ſenſible remarks.

"*The Stranger in France, &c. &c. by* JOHN CARR, ESQ."

To ſuch as are not already ſatiated with the trips and excurſions of thoſe who croſſed the channel during the ſhort breathing-time of peace, this volume will be acceptable. It is written in a lively manner; the author's curioſity is always upon the alert, and he has communicated much intereſting information and told many amuſing anecdotes. The work is ornamented with ſome aqua-tinta engravings.

Mr. HUNTER has publiſhed a third edition of his "*Travels through France & Italy,*" and has now added an account of his "*Tours in Hungary, performed in the Years* 1799, *and* 1800."

Notwithſtanding the great number of travellers, who have publiſhed their accounts of Wales, we have been exceedly amuſed with the pompous deſcriptions in Mr. Barber's "*Tour,*" which is related in the moſt whimſical inflation of language.

Mr.

LAW.

Mr. BASIL MONTAGUE, of Gray's-Inn, has publiſhed a "*Digeſt of the Bankrupt-Laws, with a Collection of the Statutes, and of the Caſes Argued and Determined, in the Courts of Law and Equity upon that Subject.*"

"*A Treatiſe of the Pleas of the Crown, by* EDWARD HYDE EAST, ESQ." &c.

Mr. EAST is ſaid to have executed this very important and arduous undertaking in a moſt correct and judicions manner. The vaſt accumulation of new ſtatutes and adjudged caſes upon the ſubject of Crown Law, has rendered a work of this nature very neceſſary; and the preſent will be regarded by the profeſſion, as a valuable addition to the books of authors already publiſhed on this very extenſive branch of Engliſh juriſprudence. In the year 1789, Lord Kenyon, by the conſent of the whole bench, gave Mr. Eaſt permiſſion to take a copy of that collection of caſes, of which, as Chief-Juſtice of the Court of King's Bench, he was the depoſitory. From ſeveral of the other judges he acknowledges to have received the moſt liberal communications of their own MSS and, particularly, from Mr. Juſtice Gould. Theſe MSS. as they came from the moſt authentic ſources, carry with them, of courſe, the greateſt authenticity,

"*Reports of Caſes Argued and Determined in the High Court of Chancery, collected by John Dickens, Eſq. the late ſenior Regiſter of that Court; reviſed by* JOHN WYATT, *of the Inner Temple, Eſq. Barriſter at Law.*"

Theſe Reports have been prepared from the MSS. of Mr. Dickens, the late Regiſter of the Court of Chancery; all of them written in his own hand, and though without order or arrangement, yet evidently with a view to publication. They eſtabliſh many important principles of equity, and comprize many points relative to the practice of the Court, with which the author, from ſituation and experience, was ſo intimately acquainted.

Mr. WOODFALL of the Inner Temple, has publiſhed, "*An Epitome of the Law of Landlord and Tenant; including Leaſes, Aſſignments, Tenants in Fee, &c. Rents, Mortgages, Waſte, Notice to quit, Ejectments, Diſtreſs, &c. To which is added an Appendix of Precedents.*" The abridgement is judiciouſly made.

"*The Rules of Evidence on Pleas of the Crown, illuſtrated, from printed MS. Caſes, by* LEONARD MACNALLY, ESQ. *Barriſter at Law.*"

This work which is certainly valuable, will be made conſiderably more ſo, if the author ſhould carefully reviſe it in a future edition; it betrays marks of haſte.

"The following is a moſt valuable work—"*A Treatiſe of Teſtaments and laſt Wills; compiled out of the Laws Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Canon; as alſo out of the Common Laws, Cuſtoms and Statutes of this Realm, by Henry Swinburne, ſome time Judge of the Prerogative Court of York. The ſeventh Edition. With the valuable Annotations, illuſtrative of the Subject to the preſent Time, of the late* JOHN JOSEPH POWELL, ESQ. *Barriſter at Law, Author of the Law of Mortgages, &c. prepared for the Preſs, by* JAMES WAKE, ESQ. *Barriſter at Law.*"

AGRICULTURE.

Dr. HUNTER has publiſhed a new Edition, very much enlarged, of the "*Georgical Eſſays.*"

Theſe volumes contain communications from different gentlemen, but the election is unuſually judicious; nothing frivolous is admitted, but every paper has ſomething of novelty, or intereſt to recommend it.

Mr. YOUNG's "*Annals of Agriculture*" continue to be regularly publiſhed, with increaſing ſpirit. This work is a Repoſitory of agricultural information, ſuperior to any in the Engliſh, or any other language.

The author of the "*New Farmer's Calendar*" has publiſhed an 8vo. volume, entitled, "*The Modern Land Steward,*" in which the duties and functions of Stewardſhip are conſidered and explained, with their ſeveral relations to the intereſts of the Landlord, Tenant, and the Public.

LORD SOMERVILLE has publiſhed a valuable pamphet, entitled, "*Facts and Obſervations relative to Sheep, Wool, Ploughs, and Oxen; in which the importance of Improving the ſhort-woolled Breed, by a mixture of the Merino Blood, is deduced from actual Practice. Together with ſome Remarks on the Advantages which have been derived from the Uſe of Salt.*"

The work does honour to his Lordſhip as a liberal and ſpirited agriculturiſt.

An abridgement, in two 8vo. volumes, is publiſhed of the "*Bath Papers*"

FINE ARTS.

MALTON's "*Picturesque Tour through the Cities of London and Weſtminſter,*"

is at length completed. This elegant work has been publiſhing in numbers, for ſeveral years paſt, and now makes two folio volumes, price 17l. 10s. They contain one hundred views of the principal Edifices in theſe magnificent cities, executed in aqua-tinta, together with very intereſting deſcriptions, ingenious criticiſms, and judicious obſervations.

"*Cowper illuſtrated, by a Series of Views in or near the Park of Weſton Underwood Bucks. Accompanied with copious Deſcriptions, and a brief Sketch of the Poet's Life.*"

This beautiful volume contains twelve views, in addition to the frontiſpiece, repreſenting ſcenes in the neighbourhood of Weſton and Olney, which the late Mr. Cowper took much pleaſure in frequenting, and which he has deſcribed with great ſpirit and truth, in the firſt book of his Taſk. The engravings of ſeveral objects for the illuſtration of Cowper, ſuch as the Peaſant's Neſt, the Alcove, the Bridge, &c. executed by Meſſrs. Storer and Greig, are entitled to great praiſe for their fidelity and beauty; and the Account accompanying them, is written in a very pleaſing manner.

THE DRAMA.

We ſhall not be detained long here. Mr. BOADEN's "*Maid of Briſtol*" has been acted with ſucceſs at the Haymarket. The galleries are admirable critics!

Mr. ALLINGHAM's "*Marriage Promiſe*" is better than the generality of pieces which are now brought forward for the ſtage. Mr. Alingham is a young author, and, by the ſelecting of judicious models and the ſtudy of mankind, may make a very reſpectable one.

Mr. RIPON's "*Bonaparte; or, the Freebooter,*" is a patriotic drama of ſome merit.

"*The Royal Penitent*" is a ſacred drama, by Mr. JOHN BENTLEY.

"*Mrs. Wiggins,*" "*The Voice of Nature,*" and a few others make up the meagre and unintereſting catalogue.

POETRY.

Mr. D'ISRAELI has publiſhed a volume of very elegant "*Narrative Poems.*" They do great credit to the luxuriance of his imagination and the delicacy of his taſte.

It is with great pleaſure that we have peruſed a volume of "*Poems on various Subjects,*" by Mrs. GRANT, a lady who reſides in a village which borders the ſmall lake of Laggan, and bears its name. There is a ſtrain of ſimplicity and unaffected feeling in theſe poems which will give them a permanent intereſt. They are much to be recommended.

Mr. WHITE's "*Cliſton Grove*" is a poetical ſketch, executed with much ſpirit and taſte.

Mr. WESTON's "*Poems on different Subjects,*" are among the many mortifying ſpecimens of miſtaken genius and perverted powers.

"*The Picture; Verſes written in London, May 28, 1803, ſuggeſted by a magnificent Landſcape of Rubens, in poſſeſſion of Sir George Beaumont. By the* Rev. W. LISLE BOWLES."

This is in the richeſt and moſt lofty ſtrain of poetry; like the picture it deſcribes, a general magnificence and variety pervade it, while individual parts are finiſhed with a minuteneſs which the hand of a maſter only can execute without making them appear ridiculous; the light and ſhade of the poem, as well as of the picture, are ſo arranged as to form an harmonious whole, and the compoſition is altogether grand. No apology is neceſſary for tranſcribing the following paſſage, which at once beſpeaks the patriot and the poet:

See where the morning light, through the dark wood,
Upon the window-pane is flung like fire.
Hail! LIFE and HOPE; but thou great work of art,
That, midſt this populous and buſy ſwarm
Of men, doſt ſmile ſerene, as with the hues
Of ſweeteſt grandeſt nature; may'ſt thou ſpeak
Not vainly of th' endearments and beſt joys
That Nature yields. The manlieſt heart, that ſwells
With honeſt Engliſh feelings (while the eye,
Saddened, but not caſt down, beholds far off
The darkneſs of the onward-rolling ſtorm)
Charm'd for a moment by this mantling view,
Its anxious tumult ſhall ſuſpend: and, "SUCH,"
The penſive patriot ſhall exclaim, "thy ſcenes,
My own belov'd country, ſuch the abode
Of rural peace! and while the ſoul has warmth,
And voice has energy, the brave arm ſtrength,
ENGLAND, THOU SHALT NOT FALL! The day ſhall come,
Yes, and now is, that THOU ſhall LIFT THYSELF,
And woe to him who ſets upon thy ſhores
His hoſtile foot! proud victor though he be,
His

His bloody march ſhall never ſoil a flow'r
That hangs its ſweet head in the morning dew
Of thy green village banks! HIS MUSTER'D HOSTS
SHALL BE ROLL'D BACK IN THOUSANDS, AND THE SURGE
BURY THEM!—Then, when peace illumes once more,
Thy country, thy green nooks, and inmoſt vales,
It will be ſweet, amidſt the foreſt-glens,
To ſtray and think upon the diſtant ſtorm,
That howl'd, but injur'd not."

Mr. SIBBALD's "*Chronicle of Scottiſh Poetry, from the Thirteenth Century to the Union of the Crowns,*" is a work of ſingular curioſity. Theſe fragments of antiquity, he juſtly obſerves, "we value as ſo many data for the philoſophy of the human mind; as ſalient points from whence the curious and inquiſitive may trace a gradual progreſſion from rudeneſs to refinement, and mark the national character in its ſeveral ſtages, from its firſt dawn of illumination, diſcovered in eſſays of fiction and imagination, to its meredian altitude, crowned with the claſſical works of hiſtory and judgment." The gloſſary is remarkably copious: indeed it may be rather conſidered as a general gloſſary of the language than a particular one of the poetry contained in theſe volumes.

The "*Nugæ Poeticæ*" of Dr. SAYERS, diſplay the learning, taſte and wit of that fine ſcholar and accompliſhed gentleman. Dr. Sayers has lately publiſhed a new edition of his "*Poems.*"

To the ſixth edition of his "*Infancy, or the Management of Children,*" Dr. DOWNMAN has added ſome Poems, never before publiſhed.

"*The Works of the Engliſh Poets. With Prefaces, Biographical and Critical, by* SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. *Re-edited, with new Biographical and Critical Matter, by* J. AIKIN, M.D."

Dr. Johnſon's Edition of the Poets was publiſhed by the bookſellers. Some few authors are admitted whoſe merits ſcarcely entitled them to a niche in the temple of the Muſes, and others are excluded of much leſs queſtionable pretenſions. The criticiſms of Dr. Johnſon, with all their brilliant merits, are not to be implicitly relied on; his prejudices were ſtrong, his religion gloomy, and his politics violent; nor was he endued with that delicacy of feeling which makes us ſenſible to every minor beauty or defect. The highly poliſhed pebble only can exhibit on its ſurface the ſoft, hair-line touches of the artiſt. It is with great ſatisfaction, then, that we find this re-publication in the hands of ſo vigilant, correct, and elegant a critic as Dr. Aikin. The Prefaces of Dr. Johnſon are, of courſe, to be retained without alteration; but Dr. Aikin will add, in a ſeparate form, his own remarks; ſupplying deficiencies and correcting inaccuracies. Many poets will be added to this national ſcroll which Johnſon omitted, and ſome eraſed from it which ſeemed unentitled to the honour. Dr. Aikin has begun with Spenſer, whoſe biography is written with much neatneſs, and whoſe character as a poet is criticiſed with ingenuity and fairneſs.

Mr. CAMBRIDGE has publiſhed the "*Works*" of his father, RICHARD OWEN CAMBRIDGE, Eſq. with an Account of his Life and Character. The biography is intereſting, and does credit to the editor as a ſon and an author. Mr. Cambridge's works have many of them been printed before; his Scribleriad is the moſt conſiderable of his poetical, and his Hiſtory of the War of Coromandel the moſt extenſive of his proſe, productions.

"*The Powers of Imagination*" is a poem, written by Miſs SEYMOUR at the age of ſixteen! The work certainly excites our aſtoniſhment, and every allowance will be made in conſideration of the youth of the fair author.

"*The Poet's Day; or, Imagination's Ramble, &c.*"

This ſmall volume has much merit: the author has ſtudied Thompſon, Young, and Cowper, with conſiderable advantage.

Mrs. SEWELL's "*Poems*" are elegant and intereſting. This accompliſhed lady is the widow of a clergyman, and an extenſive ſale of this little volume is deſirable on more accounts than one.

"*Poems, by* PETER BAYLEY, *Jun. Eſq.*"

They diſplay conſiderable powers of fancy and ſcope of expreſſion, but want the labour of the file.

We have not room to enumerate the great number of patriotic poems which with infinite pleaſure we have ſeen pouring from the preſs on this important criſis of national affairs. We muſt proceed, therefore, to

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

"*The Tourification of* MALACHI MELDRUM, *Eſq. of Meldrum Hall, by* Dr. ROBERT COUPER."

We know not how to characterize theſe

theſe very amuſing volumes: they contain ſome good-natured ſatire on certain manners, cuſtoms, and opinions; they make us ſmile and they make us weep; they excite our beſt feelings and affections; and, laſtly, they contain ſome ſpecimens of beautiful poetry.

It is very rarely that we have to congratulate our readers on the appearance of a novel equal in merit to the "*Letters of Miſs Riverſdale*;" they are written by ſome one perfectly converſant with foreign manners and cuſtoms, who has ſeen a great deal of the world, and profitted by his opportunities. He is maſter of the French language, and writes it with facility and elegance. Theſe letters are addreſſed by Miſs Riverſdale to her abſent brother, giving an account of her daily occupations, the characters ſhe is introduced to, and the ſociety into which ſhe is thrown. The ſtory itſelf is extremely ſimple, and the ſuperiority of this novel conſiſts in the ſpirited manner in which its characters are drawn, and in the brilliancy of its converſations. Theſe latter, indeed, ſo difficult to be managed, are executed by the hand of a maſter.

"*Thaddeus of Warſaw*," by Miſs PORTER, is a novel of conſiderable merit. In the character of her hero, Miſs P. has repreſented the moſt perfect magnanimity; that magnanimity which is neither intoxicated in proſperity, nor humbled in adverſity. Count Thaddeus Sobieſki is the grand child of Conſtantine Sobieſki, the palatine of Maſovia. The old hero and the young one are called to arms on the invaſion of their country by the Ruſſian forces in 1792. The prodigies of valour which were accompliſhed by the Poliſh patriots, are too well known and admired to be obliterated from any boſom which is not utterly dead to every feeling of honor, and all ſenſe of independence. Hiſtoric truth is here brought in as the handmaid of fiction; and the brief narrative of the dying ſtruggles of Poland for her liberty under Sobieſki, Koſciuſzko, and Poniatowſki, is, in its main features, correct. But, alas! the early ſucceſs of the Poliſh arms was followed by moſt diſaſtrous defeats, and the hopes of that ill-fated country to preſerve her independence were too ſoon deſtroyed by thoſe "tyrannous breathings of the North," which blaſted them in the bud. The ſtyle of Miſs Porter is manly and energetic, and, when ſhe pleaſes, affecting. The funeral of the old Count Sobieſki brought to our remembrance the deſcription which Sir Robert Wilſon has given of General Kleber's funeral, in his Hiſtory of the Campaign in Egypt, which we conſider as a fine ſpecimen of ſimple and pathetic eloquence. We could not read it without emotion.

"*Leopold, or the Baſtard*," is a work of ſuperior merit; the ſtory is ſkilfully conceived, and well told; the characters are drawn with ability and diſcrimination; and life and manners are delineated with conſiderable vivacity and accuracy.

"*Lionel, or the Emigrant; an Hiſtorical Novel, tranſlated from the French of Louis de Bruno, a Native of the Banks of the Ganges.*"—An intereſting and pathetic tale, relating events which are ſaid actually to have happened.

"*Kerwald Caſtle*" is alſo a tranſlation from the French of the Marquis de SOLANGES.—The tranſlation is ſo bad, and the typographical errors ſo numerous, that it is ſcarcely fair to give an opinion of the merits of the original.

"*The Vale of Conway*" is a pleaſing and intereſting little tale.

Mr. PICKERSGALE, in his romance of "*The Three Brothers*," has diſplayed an extravagant unregulated imagination, which in maturer years may produce ſome work leſs exceptionable than the preſent, which diſplays genius, but violates every principle of taſte, judgment, and of epic unity.

"*The Three Monks!!! From the French, by* H. J. SARRETT."

Theſe volumes are very properly dedicated to Mr. Lewis; and if that gentleman has any feeling and ſenſe of propriety, he muſt be keenly affected that his own volumes ſhould, as it were, have given birth to ſuch exceſſive lewdneſs and impiety as pervade the profligate pages now before us.

"*The Village-Paſtor and his Curate*," is a tranſlation from the German of LA FONTAINE. The tale is ſimple and intereſting: the adventures natural, though ſingular; and the ſentiments unexceptionable. The author indeed ſhowed his taſte and his judgment in ſelecting ſo chaſte a model as the Vicar of Wakefield.

The author of "*Peregrine, or the Fool of Fortune*," had Smollett's Peregrine Pickle in view when he wrote it. The two works will not bear a compariſon —*hand paſſibus æquis!*

The advice contained in "*Lucy Oſmond*" is very good.

"*The*

"*The Convent of St. Michael*" has nothing in it dangerous or immoral, but the incidents and characters are common place.

Mr. BROWNE's "*Arthur Mervyn*" is entitled to conſiderable praiſe.

"*Letters from Mrs. Palmerſtone to her Daughter, inculcating Morality by Entertaining Narratives, by* Mrs. HUNTER, *of Norwich.*" This is a pleaſing and well-executed performance.

EDUCATION.

"*Practical Rules for the Italian Language, with Exercises, and Elements of Italian Converſation, by* HENRY MARIUS TOURNER, *a native of Rome,* P.T.LL.D. &c."

A ſecond edition of "M. GRIMANI's *Eighteen Converſations in Italian, French, and Engliſh*" has made its appearance. They are very inſtructive.

"*Lettres ſur la Mythologie, dediées à une jeune Dame de qualité, par* Miſs C. FORSTNER." Theſe Letters are written in a pure ſtyle, and will ſerve as uſeful exerciſes to young ladies learning French.

Dr. CROMBIE's "*Etymology and Syntax of the Engliſh Language,*" ought to be introduced into our ſchools for the upper boys. The ſubject of Grammar is of great importance, and Dr. Crombie has compoſed his Treatiſe with preciſion and perſpicuity.

Dr. CAREY's "*Skeleton of the Latin Accidence,*" is an ingenious and elegant little manual, attractive to the young learner by its brevity and compreſſed form, and highly advantageous to him by its perſpicuity. It conſiſts of a ſingle folding ſheet, divided into eight tables, of which the declenſions, adjectives, and pronouns, occupy the firſt three, and the conjugations the remaining five: while by the diſcriminate uſe of the hyphen, and the Italic character in conjunction with the Roman, the radical letters, the variable increment, and the invariable termination, are diſtinctly pointed out; though more diſtinctly ſtill by the additional introduction of the coloured lines.

MISCELLANIES.

Since our laſt Retroſpect, a complete edition of "*The Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu,*" conſiſting chiefly of Letters and occaſional Poems, has been preſented to the public, in 5 vols. 12mo. Notwithſtanding the lapſe of almoſt a century, during which period ſtyle has been rapidly refining amongſt us, the Correſpondence of Lady Mary, during her travels, is ſtill conſidered as a model of epiſtolary writing. The preſent enlarged collection of her letters cannot but confirm her title to pre-eminence in this delightful art. In ſprightly wit, ſolid ſenſe, philoſophical remark, and knowledge of the world, they ſtand unrivalled. The ſentimentaliſt may poſſibly undervalue them, for in her time ſentiment was far leſs in vogue than at preſent; but by every other reader they will be prized, as affording an inexhauſtible fund of amuſement, and a rich ſtore of information. On the whole, the public voice decidedly pronounces theſe volumes to be the moſt intereſting that have appeared in the department of polite literature within the bounds of our preſent ſurvey.

"*An Hiſtorical Account of all the Orders of Knighthood at preſent exiſting in Europe, to which are prefixed a Critical Diſſertation on the Ancient and Preſent State of thoſe Equeſtrian Inſtitutions, and a Prefatory Diſcourſe on the Origin of Knighthood in general; the whole interſperſed with Illuſtrative and Explanatory Notes, by an Officer of the Chancery of the Equeſtrian, Secular, and Chapteral Order of St. Joachim.*"

This compilation, though ſomewhat meagre, is curious and intereſting; it comes from the pen of a German, M. RUHL, and appears to be edited by an Engliſh gentleman. It is ſtated in the advertiſement to be compiled from various authentic pieces, in manuſcript, from the hiſtorical collection of Eickler, and M. Archenholtz (late librarian to his Serene Highneſs Frederic II. Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel), and particularly from original documents depoſited in the archives of ſeveral modern orders, which, by command of the ſovereigns, have, by the ſecretaries of thoſe orders, been eſpecially communicated to the editor. Copious explanatory notes are added, and illuſtrations drawn, from Collins's Peerage, Clarke's Conciſe Hiſtory of Knighthood, and other eminent authors. The number of orders now exiſting in Europe is ſixty-ſix. There are three chapteral, which elect their own grand maſters; one papal; eight imperial; thirty-two royal; five electoral and archiepiſcopal; thirteen ducal or princely; and four deſtined particularly for the fair-ſex. Upwards of twenty orders of knighthood have been created within the laſt century, two of them owe their origin to

the glorious atchievements of the Britiſh arms within the laſt four years, namely the Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, and the Imperial Order of the Turkiſh Creſcent. The firſt of theſe two was inſtituted in the year 1800, in honour of Lord Nelſon, who ſafely conducted the royal family of Naples from the republican army to the ſhores of Sicily. The latter was inſtituted, in 1799, by Sultan Selim III. concerning which it is juſtly obſerved by M. Ruhl, that the inſtitution of it is an event which forms a memorable era in the annals of the eighteenth century. That the Ottomans, againſt whom the firſt order of knighthood, namely that of Malta, was eſtabliſhed, ſhould have inſtituted a military one to recompenſe the bravery of a Chriſtian and a hero, and expreſsly to commemorate a victory, gained on their own coaſts, and upon which their exiſtence as a nation depended, is certainly a very ſingular circumſtance. The diſtinguiſhed ſucceſſes of the army under Abercrombie and Hutchinſon on the plains of Egypt, and the weighty ſervices of Lord Keith and the royal navy under his command, have induced the Sublime Porte to extend this Order much beyond the bounds of its original inſtitution. It has been formed into two claſſes, and ſucceſſively conferred on all the commanders in chief, and ſuperior officers, naval as well as military; and the inſignia of the ſecond claſs have been preſented to eight hundred Britiſh officers, who ſerved in that expedition. The decorations are compoſed of a badge, or medallion, of an oval form; on which are repreſented, upon a field azure argent, a creſcent and a ſtar argent in the centre. The whole is ſurrounded with diamonds. The ribbon is red, the knights of the firſt claſs wear it ſcarf-wiſe, with the badge appendant; and on the left ſide of their upper apparel is embroidered a ſtar of ſilver in the form of a radiant ſun, bearing in the centre the ſtar and creſcent, on a field of azure. The inſignia, which diſtinguiſh the knights of the ſecond claſs, are the ſame, with the following variations: the medallion is ſomewhat ſmaller, than that aſſigned to thoſe of the firſt claſs, and is not ornamented with jewels; the ribbon is not ſo broad; it is worn ſaltire-wiſe, and the junior knights have no ſtar.

Theſe volumes give an account of the inſignia of the different orders, and the origin of them. The ceremonies of inveſtiture are generally added, their conſtitution, rules and orders, ſtate of ſplendor and decay, &c.

"*Amadis de Gaul, by* VASCO LOBEYRA, *from the Spaniſh Verſion of* GARCIORDONEZ DE MONTALVO, *by* ROBERT SOUTHEY."

"*Amadis de Gaul, a Poem in three Books, freely tranſlated from the firſt Part of the French Verſion of* NICHOLAS DE HERBERAY, *Sieur de Eſſars, with Notes, by* WILLIAM STEWART ROSE, *Eſq.*

The author of this celebrated romance, of which we have all heard, and which very few of us have read, is not decidedly aſcertained. Mr. Roſe is diſpoſed to think the ſtory is of French extraction, whilſt Mr. Southey is of opinion that Vaſco de Lobeyra, a Portugueſe Knight, who died in the beginning of the fifteenth century, is the original author. Be this as it may, the ſtory is contrived with ſuch admirable ingenuity, the manners of the feudal ages, when chivalry was in its zenith, the cuſtoms and the characters are deſcribed with ſuch accuracy, that theſe tranſlations of ſo renowned a tale, accompanied as they are with the notes and diſſertations of two ſuch competent editors as Mr. Southey and Mr. Roſe, will be received with thankfulneſs by a curious and inquiring public. Mr. Southey's is a proſe tranſlation, over which he has thrown an appropriate air of antiquity, leſs by the introduction of obſolete phraſes than by the form of expreſſion.

Mr. Roſe's is a poetical verſion of the firſt book only of Amadis, containing the earlier adventures of the hero, and cloſing with his gaining poſſeſſion of Ariana. The avowed model upon which Mr. Roſe has framed his Amadis is the tranſlation of Le Grand's *Fabliaux*, by Mr. WAY; and it is paying him no mean compliment to ſay that he has fully attained what he propoſed.

Mr. PERCIVAL'S "*Account of the Iſland of Ceylon*" is a compilation of merit. Mr. Percival has made himſelf acquainted with the hiſtory, geography, and natural hiſtory, of the country, and has delineated the manners and cuſtoms of its various inhabitants with apparent fidelity. Our Compendium is already ſo extended, that we muſt deny ourſelves the pleaſure which it

it would have afforded us to have done juſtice to this work, which is written with the ſimplicity of a ſoldier.

"*The Biographical Memoirs of Living Characters*" proceed regularly, and ſupport their reputation and popularity.

Mr. CLARKE has publiſhed a ſmall but learned pamphlet, containing the "*Teſtimonies of different Authors reſpecting the coloſſal Statue of Ceres*," which was placed in the veſtibule of the public library at Cambridge, July 1, 1803. To which he has added a ſhort account of its removal from its Eleuſis, Nov. 22, 1801.

Mr. CHALMERS has at laſt completed, in forty-five volomes 18mo. his valuable edition of "*The Britiſh Eſſayiſt, with Prefaces hiſtorical and biographical.*" The Prefaces are in general elegant; and the critical remarks on the ſtyle of the different writers, and on their comparative merits, are judicious. The work is neatly and accurately printed, and will doubtleſs be deemed eſſential in every library.

Mr. HOOD's "*Elements of War*" are remarkably neat and appropriate.—The work is altogether well calculated for the improvement of young officers.

"*The Pic Nic*" is an amuſing Miſcellany.

"*A practical Treatiſe of Perſpective, on the Principles of Dr.* BROOK TAYLOR. *By* EDWARD EDWARDS, *Aſſociate and Teacher of Perſpective in the Royal Academy.*"

This work forms a happy medium between thoſe early writers on the ſubject, whoſe rules were drawn from obſervation only, and whoſe illuſtrations, therefore, were looſe and vague, and thoſe later writers, Ubaldi, Emerſon, and Taylor, whoſe ſcientific rules were deduced from abſtruſe mathematical principles. Mr. Edwards's Treatiſe is eaſy and practical; the little knowledge of geometry neceſſary for the interpretation of the terms, &c. is prefixed, in order to avoid the neceſſity of recurrence to other books. The ſubject is chiefly explained by examples, illuſtrated by plates, equally lucid and preciſe.

In a ſixth volume Mr. PRATT has brought the ſeries of "*Gleanings*" to a cloſe. In this concluding volume we meet with the ſame intereſting delineations of men and manners, the ſame liberal ſentiments, and the ſame benevolent ſpirit, which characterized the former volumes. The airy form and dreſs in which theſe Gleanings appeared, have doubtleſs introduced them to many readers, who would *never have been at home* to the viſits of the ſame thoughts, arguments, and appeals, in a leſs allurring garb. If, then, the poor have gained one friend, or the country one genuine patriot, by the means of this work, Mr. Pratt may be juſtly claſſed among the few who have ſucceſsfully combined the *utile* with the *dulce*.

We ſhall paſs over a few unimportant miſcellaneous pamphlets, and cloſe our Retroſpect for the preſent half year with announcing the importation, by Mr. DEBRETT, of a ſmall volume of "*Eſſays, by the Students of the College of Fort William, in Bengal. To which are added, the Theſes pronounced at the public Diſputations in the Oriental Languages, on the 6th of February* 1802."

The college of Calcutta was eſtabliſhed for the ſtudy of the Oriental languages; it was at once humane and politic that the natives of India ſhould not be governed by men ignorant of the genius of their country, as well as of their ancient prejudices, habits, and propenſities. How ſhould a ſyſtem of laws be eſtabliſhed with juſtice and wiſdom by perſons ignorant of the uſages and cuſtoms of the people who are to ſubmit to them? How are the conquered to be incorporated with, or aſſimilated to, their conquerors? What ſcheme of confidence and conciliation can be adopted? If ſo, of what indiſpenſable importance to the Britiſh Government in the Eaſt is a cultivation of the Oriental languages! for how can an accurate knowledge concerning the character and genius of a people be obtained by him who is ignorant of their language? The eſtabliſhment of this college, therefore, does great honour to its noble founder, the Marquis Welleſley, and to the nation which ſupports it. The date of its eſtabliſhment is February 1801, and on the anniverſary in the following year, public diſputations were held, and prizes diſtributed, according to the ſtatutes.—This augurs well.

One of theſe ſtatutes (vi.) ſays—"Whereas it is neceſſary that the ſtudents deſtined to exerciſe high and important functions in India ſhould be able to ſpeak the Oriental languages with fluency and propriety; it is therefore declared, that public diſputations and declamations ſhall be holden in the Oriental languages, at ſtated

times, to be preſcribed by the Council of the College." This volume contains nine eſſays, three "on the Advantages of an academical Inſtitution in India; three on the beſt Means of acquiring a Knowledge of the Manners and Cuſtoms of the Natives of India; and three on the Character and Capacity of the Aſiatics, and particularly of the Natives of Hindooſtan. There are alſo three theſes, the firſt in the Perſian language, on this poſition, "An academical Inſtitution in India is advantageous to the Natives and to the Britiſh Nation;" the ſecond in the Bengalee language, on this ſubject: "The Aſiatics are capable of as high a degree of civilization as the Europeans;" and the third, in the Hindooſtanee language, aſſerting "That the Hindooſtanee is the moſt generally uſeful language in India." To each of theſe, in its original language, is ſubjoined an Engliſh tranſlation, by the author of the theſis.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

"ESSAI ſur l'Hiſtoire Générale des Sciences pendant la Revolution Françaiſe," &c.—An Eſſay on the General Hiſtory of the Sciences during the French Revolution; by J. B. Biot, an Aſſociate of the National Inſtitute, Profeſſor of the College of France, and Member of the Philomatic Society.

The rapid progreſs of the ſciences during the eighteenth century, preſents an important phenomenon, that has been not unfrequently the ſubject of inveſtigation and remark. But we are here told of a phenomenon, no leſs extraordinary, that occurred during the French Revolution, and this was the ſudden and ſingular efforts by means of which they attained a degree of preciſion approximating to perfection.—Amidſt a period of civil diſcord and foreign war, more general and more deadly than had ever been witneſſed before, even while ſanguinary proſcriptions devoted men of genius daily to death, the liberal arts were cultivated with a ſurprizing degree of induſtry and ſucceſs.

After theſe prefatory remarks Citizen Biot undertakes to combat the diſcouraging poſition introduced, according to him, by the ſpirit of party, that human knowledge, like the tide of the ocean, has its ebbs and flows, and that it is only perfected at certain epochs merely to be abaſed at others; in ſhort, that it can attain but limited bounds, beyond which it is impoſſible to paſs. He aſks, on the other hand, "What experience do we poſſeſs of the progreſs and the retardment of ſcience, in order to ſupport an opinion which ought only to be founded on experience?—We know nothing of what has occurred at more than twenty-eight hundred years beyond the preſent epoch, and during that ſpace of time, the two laſt centuries alone excepted, the ſciences have crept through the obſcurity of nature, collecting a ſmall number of facts which were incapable of being connected together, and only preſented the baſes of certain doctrines, more or leſs fortunate, according to circumſtances.

"It is only during the laſt two hundred years (adds our author,) that the ſtudy of the ſciences has followed a philoſophical courſe, that the yoke of authority has been thrown off, that ſalutary doubts have been ſtarted relative to every thing not confirmed by experience, and that the art of interrogating nature has been known and perfected. In fine, method, like a good inſtrument, that doubles the efforts of a workman, hath now multiplied the powers of the human mind. Accordingly, ſince the epoch alluded to, the Genius of Improvement has advanced with a firm ſtep, and never experienced one retrograde motion. It is, therefore, impoſſible to divine the period, or fix the term, when knowledge will either ceaſe to be progreſſive, or experience a ſudden annihilation.

"The preſs, by the rapid communications which it produces—the preſs, by fixing the diſcoveries made, and thus rendering, as it were, each individual the depoſitary of all the acquiſitions amaſſed until his own time, has rendered the deſtruction of this treaſure almoſt impoſſible. The labours of our predeceſſors

predeceſſors, as well as our own, can no longer be loſt to poſterity. Like a bewildered traveller on beholding the riſing of the ſun, on contemplating the bright luminary of philoſophy, we forget thoſe chimerical fears relative to the return of ignorance, and journey on, with a firm ſtep, through the immenſe career henceforth opened to the human mind."

After having deſcribed the ſpecific point which the ſciences had attained at the memorable period of the Revolution, the author enters into greater details, and becomes more particular.—He reminds his reader of the abſolute deprivation of public inſtruction which took place in conſequence of the annihilation of the ancient inſtitutions.—He, at the ſame time, contemplates the diſſolution of the Univerſity of Paris with a certain degree of regret; but he is obliged to acknowledge that it was ſeveral centuries behind in reſpect to every thing connected with the arts and ſciences.

"Attached to the Peripateticks, when the world had renounced, with Deſcartes, the philoſophy of Ariſtotle; it became Carteſian, when the Newtonian ſyſtem prevailed. This circumſtance ariſes from the very nature of bodies which teach others. Inveſted at the period of their formation with a great influence over opinions, becauſe compoſed of the moſt enlightened men of their time, they become deſirous to maintain their advantage, and it is with great difficulty that they permit any doctrines to be formed or propagated out of their ſociety, which, in the end, may counterbalance their own. This has induced the celebrated Adam Smith to remark, that ſyſtems the moſt decried, as well as the moſt abſurd prejudices, ſtill find an aſylum in the univerſities when they are chaſed from all other corners of the world."

The fury attendant on the ſpirit of party during the time of the Convention, was about to ſtifle all the means of inſtruction that remained in France, when the public danger, we are told, forced the legiſlature to recur to extraordinary, and almoſt ſupernatural, efforts. "It became neceſſary to arm nine hundred thouſand men, and moſt of the eſtabliſhments for the manufacture of arms were either deſtroyed or in the poſſeſſion of the enemy. On this the *ſavans*, or ſcientific men, were employed to deſcribe and to ſimplify the various proceſſes. The melting of the bells produced all the braſs neceſſary for cannon; but ſteel was ſtill wanting, and the art of making it was unknown: the ſame inſtructors immediately gave directions for its creation. The neceſſities of war required topographical information; on this a board of geographical engineers ſupplied the neceſſary knowledge.

"Powder was demanded from all quarters, for thoſe accuſtomed to ſupply that article declared themſelves unable to produce more than three millions of pounds weight per annum; while the Committee of Public Safety announced that ſeventeen millions of pounds would be required in the ſpace of a few months only. Saltpetre was accordingly collected every where, but it was ſoon diſcovered that, while in a rude ſtate, it became totally unfit for the manufacture of this commodity, being mingled with earth and ſalts, which render it humid, and thus diminiſh its activity.

"The uſual proceſſes for purifying it would have occupied much time, and the conſtruction of the mills alone would have conſumed ſeveral months, before the expiration of which term, France muſt have been ſubjugated.—In this predicament the adepts in chemiſtry invented new methods to refine and dry ſaltpetre in the courſe of a few days. Subſtitutes for machinery were alſo diſcovered; men being employed to turn or roll caſks, in which charcoal, ſulphur, and ſaltpetre, previouſly pulverized, were mingled together by means of balls of copper. By this ſimple proceſs powder was fabricated in the ſpace of twelve hours.

"After the downfal of the bloody throne of Robeſpierre the ſame efforts were of courſe continued, becauſe the danger remained as before. Thoſe modes of manufacture, uſually termed revolutionary, were, however, replaced by permanent eſtabliſhments, founded on the beſt principles and the moſt approved theories. Means were diſcovered to extract from the pine the pitch neceſſary for the marine, while balloons and telegraphs became machines of war. Every thing relative to this art was ſimplified and perfected in a ſecret eſtabliſhment formed at Meudon. Inquiries were made, and inſtructions given, concerning the means of reproducing or replacing thoſe commodities which the neceſſities of the moment had

had ſwallowed up; to multiply, as it were, the remaining portion of ſalts and potaſh, which the extraordinary demand for gunpowder had ſubducted from manufactures; to ſimplify and elucidate the art of making ſoap, and enable all the citizens to fabricate it; and to tan leather in the ſpace of a few days, which formerly required the preparation of years.

"In fine, with a view of diſcriminating, and preſerving in future that theoretic knowledge which conſtitutes the foundation of all the arts, two inſtitutions were founded on the moſt extenſive and liberal plan hitherto conceived—the Polytechnic and the Normal ſchools. In the mean time the ancient eſtabliſhments for inſtruction were perfected and organized anew.—The Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory, which originally was only the depoſitory of medicinal plants, became a ſeminary in which all the different branches of the natural ſciences were cultivated. Schools of health were alſo erected, in which medicine and ſurgery, too long rivals, as well as the kindred ſciences which aſſiſt their courſe, ſuch as phyſiology, phyſics, and chemiſtry, were ſtudied. In ſhort, the College of France was inſtituted, the aim and end of which is unceaſingly to diſſeminate the knowledge which ariſes out of literature and the ſciences.

"Behold (adds Citizen Biot,) thoſe noble monuments which a ſmall number of learned men, ſcarcely eſcaped from the ravages of terror, were enabled to erect! Let the annals of nations be inveſtigated, let ſeveral countries and many ages be joined together, and neither people nor epoch will be diſcovered in which ſo much has been done for the human race."

"Hiſtoire de la Rivalité de la France et de l'Eſpagne," &c.—A Hiſtory of the Rivalry between France and Spain. 8 vols. 8vo.

This work is the production of a writer who had before compoſed one on a ſimilar plan, and with nearly a ſimilar title, (*Hiſtoire de la Rivalité de la France et de l'Angleterre,*) in which he has been at great pains to trace the cauſes and effects of the jealouſies which have ſo long taken place between England and France.

On the preſent occaſion the author is aſſuredly more intitled to the attention of the public than on the former, as there are ſome good Hiſtories of England, but none of Spain. Neither ought it to be omitted, that the annals of Italy, particularly of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, are neceſſarily engrafted on this work, becauſe it was thoſe countries that occaſioned many of the diſputes, not only in the times of the Houſe of Swabia, but during the reign of the Houſe of Arragon, as well as that of the Houſe of Auſtria.

One leading feature of the preſent work, and which diſtinguiſhes it from moſt contemporary ones, conſiſts in ſeveral new, or at leaſt hitherto unpubliſhed hiſtorical memoirs, extracted from the Manuſcripts of the National Library, ſuch as the negotiations relative to the kingdom of Majorca and its dependencies; the artifices, ſtudied delays, and various frauds made uſe of by the King of Arragon; the extraordinary conduct of the Prince d'Arborée to the Ambaſſadors of the Duke of Anjou; the treaties that took place between Spain and Henry III. of France, after the aſſaſſination of the Guiſes; the correſpondence, half politic, half gallant, between Henry IV. and Elizabeth of England, &c. &c.

In addition to the general hiſtory which has been detailed by former authors, every portion of this work contains either new or important facts and deſcriptions, ſome of which we ſhall here endeavour to point out.

Vol. I. contains the portraits of the Count d'Anjou and his firſt rival Mainfroy, baſtard of Frederic II.; the intereſting hiſtory of the unhappy Conradin; the extraordinary events which enabled the Count of Anjou to gain the battle of Tagliacozzo; the true hiſtory of the Sicilian Veſpers, which are here proved to have been unpremeditated; an account of the captivity of Charles le Boiteux, with the ſentiments of his father on that ſubject; to which is ſubjoined a deſcription of Peter of Arragon.

In Vol. II. we are preſented with the portraits of Charles le Boiteux, already alluded to; of the Duke of Calabria, ſon of Robert King of Naples, called *le Bon et le Sage*; the hiſtory of Joan I. with that of Andrew of Hungary, her huſband; an account of the expedition into Hungary, by Charles de Duras; and alſo of the murder of Queen Joan; a deſcription of the reign of Joan II. together with an enumeration of the favourites and generals of that Princeſs.

In

In Vol. III. we find the hiſtory of Charles le Mauvais, King of Navarre; of Pierre le Cruel, King of Caſtille; of the good King René; and of Alphonſo the Magnanimous. The affairs of Britanny and of the Low Countries, under Charles VIII. are deſcribed with particular attention, and the facts diſcloſed upon this occaſion poſſeſs all the intereſt of a romance.

Vol. IV. contains the expedition into Italy by Charles VIII.; in which we meet with a detailed account of the interview between that Monarch and the young Duke of Milan; we alſo find ſome mention of Savonarole; the particulars of the divorce between Louis XII. and Joan of France, daughter of Louis XI.; a portrait of Cardinal d'Amboiſe; with a deſcription of the character, victories, death, and funeral, of the brilliant Gaſton de Foix, Duke of Nemours, nephew to Louis XII.

Vol. V. opens with a parallel between Ferdinand and Iſabella; an account of the defence of Metz by the Duke of Guiſe, and of Sienna by Montluc; a parallel between the Marſhal de Briſac and the Roman Manlius, relative to a point of diſcipline; the particulars of the abdication of Charles V. and his laſt audience to Admiral de Coligny, together with a deſcription of the conduct of the ſame Monarch during his retreat.

In Vol. VI. we find a parallel between Henry IV. and Philip II. of courſe greatly to the advantage of the former; the portraits of Valſtein, or Walleſtein, and Guſtavus Adolphus, however, conſtitute the moſt prominent features of this portion of the work; while in Vol. VII. we have an intereſting account of the influence of Spain in the troubles that took place in the Court of Louis XIII. and are, at the ſame time, preſented with a variety of particulars relative to the conduct of Cardinal Richlieu, all of which tend to prove that this celebrated ſtateſman, in oppoſition to the aſſertions of many hiſtorians, was not only ſevere, but eminently unjuſt, in reſpect to his treatment of the grandees. This volume concludes with the peace of the Pyrenees, while the VIII. and laſt commences with a parallel between Turenne and Condé on one hand, and theſe two celebrated generals and Montecuculli on the other.—The work naturally finiſhes with the Family Compact, which, for a time at leaſt, terminated the rivalry between France and Spain.

It will be ſeen from the above analyſis, that this work abounds with original and authentic materials, and that Gaillard, the author, formerly a member of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Inſcriptions, and now one of the Aſſociates of the National Inſtitute, has paid great attention to the hiſtorical documents relative to Spain.

"Précis Hiſtorique de la Guerre Civile de la Vendée," &c.—An Hiſtorical Summary of the Civil War of La Vendée, from its Origin until the Pacification of La Jaumace; to which is added a political Deſcription of that Country, both anterior and ſubſequent to hoſtilities, and alſo a Plan of Melioration, which embraces all the different branches of Political Economy; by P. V. J. BERTHRE DE BOURNISEAUX, Member of the Free Society of Sciences, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

While France was combating for her independence againſt the Combined Powers, the Vendean War preyed upon her bowels, and produced an infinite variety of crimes and misfortunes. This portion of her territory was ſcarcely better known to the Pariſians than the African deſerts, and the firſt commotion ſeemed to attract no more of their notice than if it had been ſome trifling diſpute between two foreign nations.

The theatre of the inſurrection is here deſcribed as being bounded by the Loire, from Saumur to Nantes, on one ſide, and the great road from Saumur to Rochelle on the other, a ſpace comprehending a population of eight hundred thouſand ſouls. The inhabitants of the principal towns, ſuch as Fontenai, Lacheteigneraye, Breſſuire, and Thouars, took no direct part in the tumults, but they, nevertheleſs, experienced the miſeries ariſing out of them.

The author before us attributes the cauſes of this ſingular war intirely to the perſecution which took place "againſt the Chriſtian religion and its miniſters, proceeding from the execrable tyranny of the Jacobins, who ſcattered themſelves over the country, and endeavoured to prejudice the belief of theſe good peaſants, by perſuading them againſt the exiſtence of a God and the immortality of the ſoul, telling them, at the ſame time, that they ought not to erect temples to any other deity than that of human reaſon."—"Sermons of this kind (adds he,) were not only unattended with ſucceſs, but the

Vendeans

Vendeans became more attached than ever to their ancient worſhip: in fine, their diſcontent could no longer be ſuppreſſed, when a levy of three hundred thouſand men was decreed, through the medium of a forced conſcription. Theſe motives have ſtamped a character of ferocity on this war, of which no example is to be found in the annals of time."

While treating of the inſurgents, M. Berthre de Bourniſeaux leaves the thread of his narrative to obſerve that the Vendeans are manifeſtly deſcended from thoſe Scythian nations who inundated Gaul and Italy during the third century. He deſcribes them as being of a middle ſize, with large heads, thick necks, pale countenances, black hair, and ſmall but expreſſive eyes.—"Their hearts are generous, (ſays he,) but iraſcible; and the fidelity to their engagements, and the ſimplicity and purity of their manners, highly deſerving of praiſe. Averſe from labour, they are imbued, at the ſame time, with an unſhaken attachment to their religious inſtitutions; their taciturnity is alſo remarkable, and they are extremely temperate, neither diſplaying an attachment to wine, nor any ſpecies of luxury whatſoever. They exhibit a rare example of good faith in their dealings with mankind; they diſcover but little aptitude for the fine arts; yet they evince a great inclination towards the abſtract ſciences, and poſſeſs a temperature at once bilious and melancholic. Without being tinctured with any principle of philoſophy, the Vendean diſdains life, and braves death with a Stoical firmneſs; ſlow in determining during the ordinary occurrences of life, he is capable, when his paſſions are worked up to phrenzy, of exhibiting an aſtoniſhing degree of activity, and diſplaying the moſt heroic bravery.—Such is the portrait of the inhabitants of this portion of France, and it acquires a new degree of reſemblance from the conſideration that the conſtant energy of their conduct during the late frightful ſtruggle occaſioned ſo many of them to periſh."

The author obſerves that three years of a deſtructive and barbarous warfare put an end both to the agriculture and commerce of this portion of the Republic; for as to manufactures, it never poſſeſſed any, with an exception of the paper fabricated at Mortagne and the cottons made at Chollet. What wealth remained after the firſt ſhock, was intirely annihilated by means of thoſe "infernal columns, the worthy invention of the ſanguinary agents of the Jacobinical Power; for theſe ſatellites of crime and ruin penetrated into that unhappy country with fire and flames, burning villages and detached cottages, maſſacring ſuch of the remaining labourers as they could make priſoners, deſtroying the corn both in the granaries and on the ground, either carrying off or devouring more than eleven hundred thouſand cattle, together with an immenſe number of ſheep and lambs, driving away or killing all the horſes and mules, and breaking in pieces all the houſhold furniture of the inhabitants."

The pacification, we are told, happily reſtored tranquillity to ſuch of the inhabitants as were left; but they have hitherto been unable to repair their incalculable loſſes; for, although they reſumed poſſeſſion of the ſoil which had formerly appertained to them, yet they were deſtitute of the means to render it productive, notwithſtanding the intervention of Government, which purchaſed inſtruments of agriculture in the neighbouring departments for their uſe.

The author propoſes a variety of means to reſtore proſperity to this unhappy department. In the firſt place, he thinks that the prefecture, the central ſchool, and the other public eſtabliſhments, ſhould be placed in the centre of the late inſurgent diſtrict.

2. That the rivers Thoue and the Sevre ſhould be rendered navigable.

3. That two great roads ſhould be conſtructed.

4. That all imaginable facilities ſhould be given to the trade and ſeaports of Poitou, while exportation ſhould be encouraged and fairs proclaimed.

As but a ſmall portion of the country is cultivated, he alſo propoſes to introduce a colony conſiſting of the natives of different portions of the Republic. "The Alſacian (ſays he,) would recommend, by his example, the cultivation of the colza; the natives the Limouſin, that of potatoes; the Breton, that of buckwheat; the inhabitant of Franche Comté would demonſtrate the advantages ariſing from meadows, and make cheeſe after the manner of his own country; the Normans would bring with them a new branch of

commerce, by extracting a moſt excellent cyder from the apples with which this country abounds, and whence the Vendean at preſent receives no profit whatſoever; while the Fleming would teach him how to cultivate hops, and to ſupply the place of wine, which he cannot raiſe, by means of beer."

"Hiſtoire des Suiſſes, ou Helvetiens, depuis les Tems le plus reculés juſq'à nos Jours," &c.—Hiſtory of the Swiſs, or Helvetians, from the earlieſt Times to the preſent Day; by P. H. MALLET, formerly Profeſſor in the Academies of Upſal and Caſſel, 4 vols. 8vo.; with a large Map of Switzerland.

Before Gibbon turned his attention towards his grand work upon the Decline of the Roman Empire, his mind was occupied, in ſucceſſion, relative to different hiſtorical ſubjects, among which was included the infranchiſement of Switzerland from the yoke of Auſtria. M. Mallet, already known by his Hiſtory of Denmark, has undertaken this taſk, and accompliſhed his labours within the compaſs of four volumes, which may be conſidered as a mere abbreviation when compared with the induſtrious and indefatigable Muller, who has already publiſhed nine, without advancing any further than the early periods of the Helvetic Confederation.

Throughout the whole of this work the author has been at great pains to detail every particular that might lead to a knowledge of the priſtine manners of the Swiſs, and he lets no occaſion ſlip to depict their extreme reſpect for, and gratitude towards, the Divinity, even although at times mingled with ſuperſtition. Thus, we are informed, that it was cuſtomary for them to fall on their knees both before and ſubſequent to an engagement, and that after the battle of Næfels, which was gained by the inhabitants of the valley of Glaris, "they thanked God, the holy Virgin, and their patron ſaint, Fridolin, who had ſo powerfully aſſiſted them upon this occaſion to liberate themſelves from ſlavery and ruin."

Nor are the grand traits of hiſtory forgotten in this deſcription, for M. Mallet has been at great pains to trace the firſt beginnings of that effervescence which, during the fourteenth century, inſpired the commonalty throughout nearly the whole of Europe to ſhake off the yoke of the ſeigneurs or great landholders. The origin of the Helvetic Confederation is alſo deſcribed in a manner calculated to make an impreſſion, although the narrator has thought fit to reject the ſtory about William Tell and the apple, as well as many ſimilar ones, which he conſiders as fabulous.

The next grand epoch in the hiſtory of Switzerland is the war with the Duke of Burgundy, Charles le Témeraire, whoſe ſpoils firſt ingrafted on the minds of a people until then good and ſimple, a love of riches which in the end produced that reputation for avarice, ſince become proverbial.

The third remarkable period is the Reformation, which is here treated in a manner worthy of ſuch an intereſting ſubject.

Mr. Mallet does not forget, amidſt a crowd of national events, to enumerate a variety of anecdotes, and dwells with particular pleaſure on the laſt words uttered by Petermann de Gundoldingen, after the battle of Sempach, as a proof of his patriotiſm even in death.

"Annales Hiſtoriques, Civiles, Littéraires, et Statiſtiques, de Bourdeaux, depuis la Foundation de cette Ville, &c."—Hiſtorical, Civil, Literary, and Statiſtical Annals of Bourdeaux, from the Foundation of that City to the Year 1802, 1 vol. 4to. with a Plan.

Theſe Annals are divided into five parts. The firſt contains an Abridgement of the Principal Events from the earlieſt Times, until the Year 1801; the chief facts are here analyzed, and claſſed with order and preciſion.

Part II. is a Continuation of the Chronicle, from the Year 1700, until the Tenth Year of the Republic; to which is added, a Liſt of the Writers, Artiſts, and chief Merchants of the City of Bourdeaux.

Part III. Includes an Account, under the head of "Notices," of the Eſtabliſhments, Civil, Religious, and Literary, both Ancient and Modern.

The IVth diviſion comprehends a Chronological Liſt of the Magiſtrates during the Eighteenth Century:—

And V. An Account of all the Monuments of the Arts, to be found within this City; to which is ſubjoined the unpubliſhed *Anas* of Montaigne and Monteſquieu.

The materials are ſelected from the judicial regiſter of the department, the archives in the town-houſe, as well as the manuſcripts in the national library, together with the works, both public and private, which have appeared from time

time to time. This volume, which is publiſhed by ſubſcription, bears a cloſe affinity to our County-hiſtories.

NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

"Dictionnaire des Termes Techniques de Botanique, &c."—A Dictionary of Technical Terms, for the Uſe of thoſe who cultivate the Study of Botany; by Citizen MOULTON-FONTENILLE, Member of the Atheneum, the Society of Agriculture, that of Natural and Uſeful Arts eſtabliſhed at Lyons, &c."

This Dictionary is dedicated to the learned Profeſſor Philibert; and Fontenille, the author, is already advantageouſly known to the public, by ſeveral works publiſhed by him on the ſubject of natural hiſtory. He preſents, on the preſent occaſion, to both the learned and unlearned reader, a familiar deſcription of all the technical terms which conſtitute the botanical idiom originally compoſed by the immortal Linnæus. He alſo poſſeſſes the merit of pointing out and rectifying the errors and omiſſions of former lexicographers, ſo that he has upon the whole produced a publication highly intereſting to all the lovers of this very popular ſtudy.

Under the title *Herboriſation* we find an uſeful and well written article, of which we ſhall here preſent our readers with a ſhort extract:—

"He who ſearches after plants ought to traverſe the fields both cultivated and wild, beſides ſands, meadows, marſhes; he ought alſo to travel along the ſides of ſtanding pools, and the borders of rivers; to traverſe the mountains, and aſcend their ſummits; to ſcale the moſt frightful precipices, and to diſregard fatigue and even danger. Who can deſcribe the delicious ſenſations experienced on reaching the top of the Alps! The odour of the herbs, the perfumes of flowers, the agitation of the leaves, the humming of inſects, the morning ſong of the birds, the low and broken murmurs of caſcades, which precipitate themſelves in a thouſand diverſified forms from the glaciers, joined to the repetitions of the echos; in ſhort, the ſummits of the Alps preſent ſolitudes and aſylums more agreeable in reſpect to habitation, than the moſt magnificent palaces.

"A rare plant, collected in the midſt of danger, affords the botaniſt a more lively pleaſure than can be enjoyed by the mere lovers of Flora, although it arouſes not the jealouſies of ambition. The botaniſt in the Alpine regions devotes all his time to obſervation; he courageouſly ſupports hunger and thirſt, heat and cold; he there alſo accuſtoms himſelf to temperance and ſobriety. Fatigue hardens his body, accidents fortify his patience; a ſimple repaſt on the graſs, near to ſome moſſy rock, ſolaces his appetite, and appears far more delicious to him than the moſt ſplendid feſtival."

At the article of the "Linnean Flora," the author expreſſed himſelf in the following manner:

"The ancient botaniſts had before obſerved, that in the general economy of nature, the development of flowers took place ſucceſſively on certain determinate months and days. They had even followed up the views of the Creator, in never leaving any vacuity in the theatre of Flora; but Linnæus was the firſt who collected a number of obſervations, for the purpoſe of determining the epoch at which the principal flowers were accuſtomed to blow; and thence forming, what it is now cuſtomary to denominate, the *Calendar of Flora*. Anterior, indeed, to the Swediſh naturaliſt, ſeveral botaniſts had diſtributed the plants of their Floras according to the time of flowering. Dillen, in his Catalogue of the Vegetables that grow ſpontaneouſly around Jena, paid no regard, in the claſſing of his plants, to any thing elſe than this. Lindern, in his "Hortus Alſaticus," alſo adopted the ſame method; but neither Dillen nor Lindern, nor any other botaniſts who have either preceded or followed them, conceived the idea of forming a calendar, and indicating the appropriate plants for every day of the year.

"It is to be obſerved, however, that a calendar of Flora can only be provided, from the beginning of February to the end of the month of November; but the moſſes and the lichens can fill up the vacuum during December and January; yet notwithſtanding this, the obſervations made on the preciſe time of flowering are not ſufficiently exact to render the catalogue complete. Even ſuppoſing that a ſeries of the moſt correct remarks were to determine the flowering of different ſpecies, during each day of the year, yet this vegetable almanac would be always faulty, according to the ſeaſons; for we all know, that when the winter

winter is very mild and the ſpring rainy, the floriſation of vernal plants is of courſe anticipated by thirty or forty days; and that when the ſpring is cold, this operation is retarded in the ſame proportion. Nature, indeed, reſumes her right in the months of June, July, and Auguſt; for the ſummer-plants, when attended by ſimilar circumſtances, flouriſh every year at the ſame periods. It ought alſo to be ſtated, that during thoſe ſeaſons when the north winds prevail in the warm months, the development of flowers, as well as the maturity of fruits, is retarded for ſeveral weeks."

"Hiſtoire de Conferves d'eau Douce, contenant leurs differens Modes de Reproduction, & la Deſcription de leurs principales Eſpeces, &c."—A Hiſtory of the freſh Water *Confervæ*, containing an Account of their different Modes of Reproduction; and alſo the Deſcription of their principal Species, &c. by JOHN VAUCKER, Miniſter of the Goſpel at Geneva, Profeſſor of Botany, Member of the Society of Natural Hiſtory, and of the Society of Arts, of the ſame City.

This publication, which is in 4to. accompanied by ſeventeen plates, contains an account of the fructification of the *confervæ*, one of the moſt obſcure facts in the hiſtory of botany. The opinions of Dillenius, of Micheli, of Linnæus, of Juſſieu, and of Muller, are all at variance upon this ſubject. In ſuch a ſtate of uncertainty it became important for the perfection of the ſcience, that ſome experienced obſerver ſhould undertake the taſk of fixing the floating ideas of naturaliſts, relative to the re-production of this plant; in order to which, it was neceſſary that he ſhould collect the different ſpecies, and diſcover their various changes, &c. Such have been the labours and employment of the author whoſe work is now before us.

M. Vaucker, a few years ſince, happening to occupy his attention with the *cryptogamous* plants, ſtudied at the ſame time the various *confervæ* in the neighbourhood of Geneva; but although he frequently obſerved them with a microſcope, he could never perceive any thing in their organization, that bore the moſt diſtant reſemblance to ſeed. A lucky accident, however, at laſt furniſhed him with the information, denied to the moſt laborious inveſtigations. He accordingly publiſhed a memoir in the *Journal de Phyſique*, relative to the fructification of this dubious plant, and after the lapſe of two years, found out no less than ſix different modes of generation.

The plates which accompany theſe memoirs, repreſent the various objects as they appear through a microſcope, as well as when it was poſſible to ſurvey them with the naked eye.

"Eſſai ſur l'Etude de la Mineralogie, &c."—An Eſſay on the ſtudy of Mineralogy, as applied to France, and particularly to Belgium, by ROZIN, Profeſſor of Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology, in the Central School of the Dyle, and formerly Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory and Chemiſtry, in that of the Scheldt, &c.

This little work, conſiſts of a ſummary of a Courſe of Mineralogy, delivered in the Central School of Bruſſels. M. Doulcet de Pontecoulant, Prefect of the Department of the Dyle, having demanded an account of the minerals of the county and their ſituation; M. Rozin has here detailed the reſearches made by him, in compliance with the deſire of the magiſtrate juſt alluded to.

"Eſquiſſe d'une nouvelle Claſſification de Mineralogie, &c."—Sketch of a new Claſſification of Mineralogy, followed by ſome Remarks on the Claſſification of Rocks.

This is a tranſlation of a treatiſe, originally compoſed by Mr. PINKERTON; and Mr. JANSEN, who has here given a French verſion, informs us that he completed the greater part of it under the immediate inſpection of the author.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Du Dégré de Certitude de la Medicine, &c."—Of the Degree of Certainty in Medicine; by P. J. G. CABANIS, Member of the Conſervative Senate, the National Inſtitute, &c. a new Edition, reviſed, corrected, and augmented, 1 vol. 8vo.

This work, which was the firſt production of Dr. Cabanis, obtained for him a diſtinguiſhed place among the French profeſſional writers, while his ſubſequent one entitled, "Sur les Rapports du Phyſique, & du Moral de l'Homme," in 2 vols. 8vo.—fixed his reputation as a man of genius.

The publication now under conſideration contains—

I. Obſervations on Hoſpitals.

II. The Journal of the Malady and Death of the elder Mirabeau.

III. A Note on the Punishment of the Guillotine.

IV. A Report delivered to the Council of Five Hundred, relative to the Organization of the Schools of Medicine.

V. Some Remarks on Public Charities.

"Essai sur L'Ivrognerie, &c."—An Essay on Drunkenness; by JOHN LECOEUR, Doctor in Medicine, and formerly Surgeon-Major of the 4th Regiment of Hussars, 8vo.

The author has collected in this little pamphlet a great number of facts, all of which tend to demonstrate the fatal effects of drunkenness. If we cannot hope entirely to reform those who have delivered themselves up to this fatal vice; yet such works as these may at least correct the evil; this is the aim of the author, and it is to be wished that similar means were adopted in every country, on purpose to attain the same end.

"Monumens Antiques inedits, ou nouvellement expliqués, &c."—Ancient Monuments, either unnoticed hitherto, or now newly explained, consisting of a Collection of Statues, Basreliefs, Busts, Paintings, Mosaics, Engravings, Vases, Inscriptions, and Instruments contained in national and private Collections, and accompanied by an explanatory Text; by A.L.MILLIN, Conservator of the Antiquities, Medals, and engraved Stones, in the National Library of France, Professor of History and Antiquities, &c.

We have more than once mentioned this publication, which appears periodically, and is not as yet completed. The last number (VI.) contains the Description of an ancient Cornelian, representing Diana Lochia.

II. A beautiful Greek Vase, Theseus killing the Amazon Hippolita.

III. The Description of a Cinerary Urn of Sabidia, appertaining to the Cabinet of Antiquities of the National Library.

IV. The Description of an Egyptian Torso, presented to the Cabinet of Antiquities by the First Consul.

The first volume of this splendid work is at length concluded. It contains thirty Dissertations on as many engraved Monuments, which are executed on fifty Plates, and finishes with a list of the Authors quoted, and a summary of the Subjects, on which the learned Editor has exercised his talents. The work itself is printed at the press of the Republic.

"Manuel nécessaire aux Villageois, pour Soigner les Abeilles, &c."—The Villager's Manual for the Management of Bees; so as to enable him to reap the Fruit of their Labours, without doing them any Hurt in return. By C. P. LOMBARD, Gardener near Paris.

It has been a long time considered as a problem among the Bee-fanciers, to invent a hive, which, while it favoured the multiplication and preservation of that species of animals, should at the same time enable the owner to derive all the possible profit from their labours. To solve this, M. Lombard here presents his readers with an historical detail of all the various Bee-hives hitherto invented, or now employed in the different departments of France, accompanied with his own observations on the advantages, or inconveniences resulting from their use. After enumerating and comparing these, he is of opinion, that the one which he is pleased to denominate '*Ruche Villageoise*,' merits the preference.

1. Because it costs but little originally.

2. Because it possesses a sufficient thickness to preserve an uniform temperature.

3. Because the upper part, where the insects begin first to work, may at any time be removed, without endangering the life of a single bee.

It is impossible to explain the particulars, without referring to the plates, with which this little work is furnished; it may be necessary however to remark, that many bee-hives have been constructed in England, at least twenty years ago, on the same principle, and that this plan, cheapness excepted, can pretend to no superiority whatsoever.

"Instructions Elémentaires d'Agriculture, ou Guide nécessaire aux Cultivateurs, &c."—Elementary Instructions in Agriculture, or a Guide to Farmers, translated from the Italian of ADAM FABRONI, of the Royal and Economical Academy of Florence; by ALEXANDER VALEE.

The name of Fabroni is known throughout Europe, by his publications on the subject of agriculture. The present work was written at the request

requeſt of the late Emperor Leopold, while Duke of Tuſcany, who was extremely deſirous that the peaſantry of his dominions ſhould be inſtructed in theſe ſubjects ſo intimately connected with their proſperity.

We merely take notice of this work, which is neither adapted to the ſoil nor climate of England or France, on purpoſe to remark, that the inſtructions here intended for the Florentines, are compoſed in the form of a Dialogue, and as this mode is peculiarly adapted to Farmers, we could wiſh that it were adopted in ſimilar caſes, in this country.

"Diſſertations de Maxime de Tyre."—The Diſſertations of Maximus of Tyre, a Platonician Philoſopher, tranſlated from the Greek Text, with critical, hiſtorical, and philoſophical Notes, by J. J. COMBES DOUNOUS, a Member of the Legiſlative Body, and alſo of ſeveral Literary Societies, 1 vol. 8vo.

It is a well known fact, that the Greek language is leſs cultivated in France, than in any of the neighbouring nations, and that it is held in far greater eſtimation every where elſe, than there.

Citizen Combes Dounou, notwithſtanding ſo diſcouraging a circumſtance has dedicated much of his time to this ſtudy, and he diſtinguiſhed himſelf about two years ſince, by his tranſlation of Alcinous, a work which has already obtained the approbation of the learned St. Croix.

"Recueil des principaux Traités d'Alliance, de Paix, de Tréve, de Neutralite, &c."—A Collection of the principal Treaties of Alliance, Peace Truce, Neutrality, Commerce, Limits, and Exchanges, concluded by the different Powers of Europe, by G. F. DE MARTENS.

This work, conſiſting of ſeven volumes, commences with the year 1761, and concludes with the laſt century. In addition to the Treaties of Peace, &c. which uſually appear in the Gazettes, the collection before us, contains a variety of public acts, not hitherto printed, or generally known. Among theſe are to be found, for inſtance, the Treaties between France and Spain, in 1768, 1774, and 1786: between Sweden and Algiers, in 1792; between the latter and Geneva, in 1796; between Spain and the United States of America, in 1795; and between the United States and Algiers, in the ſame year.

All the above are to be found in the ſixth volume, while the ſeventh contains the Auſtro-Ruſſian Alliance of 1792: the Treaty between North-America, and Tripoli, in 1796; the Act of Acceſſion on the part of the Batavian Republic, to the Alliance between France and Spain, in 1797; the new Treaty of Commerce of 1798, between Ruſſia and Portugal, &c.

"Reſultats des Obſervations de la nouvelle Etoile, &c."—The Reſult of the Obſervations relative to the new Star, which was diſcovered on the firſt of January, 1801, at the Royal Obſervatory of Palermo, by JOSEPH PIAZZI; with Additions by Profeſſor SEYFFER.

This is a tranſlation of the "Reſultate der Beobachtungen des neuen Sterns, &c."—and contains the hiſtory of the diſcovery of the Ceres Ferdinandea, together with the original Obſervations, as well as the Calculations of M. Piazzi. The additions made by M. Seyffer comprehend the labours of the other Aſtronomers, as well as Obſervations on the nature of this Star, concerning which there is ſome diſpute, relative to its particular denomination, ſome contending that it is a Planet, while others aſſert that it is a Comet, the arch of its orbit being too ſmall to determine this queſtion with any degree of certainty.

M. Seyffer propoſes to diſtinguiſh the new Star, by means of a ſign analogous to the others, ſuch as the Caduceus of Mercury, the Buckler and Lance of Mars, the Mirror of Venus, &c. It is accordingly recommended to chooſe for Ceres, a flambeau, the head of a poppy, or an ear of corn.

Dr. Olbers of Bremen lately announced to the Royal Society of Sciences, that he ſaw, on the firſt day of January, 1802, preciſely a year after its diſcovery, a Star which he took to be the Ceres Ferdinandea of M. PIAZZI; that on the ſecond, he diſtinguiſhed its motions, and that on the morning of the ſixth, he was perfectly aſſured that it was the new Planet. On the laſt of theſe days he perceived it to have advanced below No. 20, of the Virgin, in conformity to the theory of its movements. It is his opinion, that M. Piazzi has made the apparent diameter two large.

For

For the ſake of our Engliſh aſtronomers, we ſhall ſubjoin the following extract, containing the calculation of Dr. Olbers:

Jan. 2, 11h. 59m. mean time.

Right Aſcenſion	-	185° 9′
Northern Declination	-	11° 7′

Jan. 5, 17h. 30m. mean time.

Right Aſcenſion	-	185° 45′
Northern Declination	-	11° 8″

The calculation of the 6th has been omitted.

"Mémoire ſur les Cauſes de l'Hydrophobie, vulgairement connue ſous le nom de Rage, & ſur les Moyens d'anéantir cette Maladie, &c."—A Memoir on the Cauſes of the Hydrophobia, vulgarly known by the Name of Canine Madneſs, and alſo on the Means of annihilating this Malady, by E. F. M. Bosquillon, Doctor Regent of the Faculty of Medicine, of Paris; late Profeſſor of Surgery and Materia Medica, Profeſſor of the Greek Language at the National College of France; Phyſician to the Grand Hoſpital of Paris, &c.

The aim of this little work, is to eſtabliſh the poſition, that the Hydrophobia cannot be communicated to Mankind; by a recurrence to the hiſtory of that dreadful malady.

Hippocrates makes no mention of it whatſoever; Ariſtotle, who alludes to it in his Hiſtory of Animals, l. 8, l. 22, obſerves, that this madneſs is a ſpecies of frenzy particular to the dog, which he communicates by biting to all animals, man only excepted. Nicomedes, who wrote a poem on the animals, the bite of which is ſuppoſed to be venemous, is not found to ſay any thing of this diſeaſe, and it does not appear to have attacked man, until a little time before Aſclepiades, a celebrated phyſician, contemporary with Pompey. Plutarch mentions it in his Sympoſiacs, as a malady not then ancient in point of date.

This hiſtorical recital is not a little ſerviceable to the opinion of Dr. Boſguillon. "Canine madneſs," ſays he, "being known in the earlieſt times, and it being certain that it did not then communicate its influence to mankind, it would appear to reſult from this, that ſome change muſt have taken place in the human frame, ſo as to render it ſuſceptible of the malady in queſtion, and I leave it to the phyſiologiſts to examine whether this be poſſible."

In ſhort, it is the opinion of this author, that the hydrophophia is a ſpecies of *mania*, and the product of a terrified imagination alone.

"Bibliothèque Phyſico-Economique &c." The Phyſico-Economical Library, publiſhed monthly, commencing with the firſt of Brumaire of the Eleventh Year; by a Society of Learned Men, Artiſts, and Agriculturiſts; edited by C. S. Sonini, Continuator of Buffon, Member of the Society of Agriculture of Paris, and of many other learned Societies, both national and foreign.

The firſt number of this work contains a variety of information relative to the Management of Meadows, the Utility to be derived from the Roots of Trees, the Diſeaſes incident to Cattle, Count Rumford's Oven, the Manufacture of Butter, the Making of Vinegar, the Vaccine Inoculation, &c.

"Le Rétabliſſement de la Marine Françoiſe dans la Practique des Catholiciſme, &c." The Re-eſtabliſhment of the French Marine, to be found in the Practice of the Catholic Religion, by M. Legrand.

This little octavo pamphlet conſiſts of a memoir, which has already obtained the annual prize deſtined to the moſt uſeful work publiſhed within the laſt twelvemonths. The author obſerves, that government has granted a bounty to the adventurers engaged in the cod-fiſhery, which is the beſt calculated, in his opinion, to form able and experienced ſeamen. "Now in order to fiſh, for cod," adds he, "it becomes neceſſary that this fiſh ſhould find a market, and to find a market, there ought to be a demand; and to procure a demand, Lent and days of abſtinence from animal food muſt be recurred to." The profit is deſtined to the relief of poor fiſhermen.

"Guide des Voyageurs en Europe, &c." The European Traveller's Guide, by M. Reichard; a new edition, reviſed and augmented, with ſix maps, and four plans, 2 vols. 8vo.

This work, as the title implies, contains an account of Portugal, Spain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Holland, Great Britain, the Northern States, &c. There alſo is to be found a ſtatiſtical and geographical abridgement of all thoſe countries; a detailed enumeration of their monies, weights, meaſures, productions, manufactures,

police, cuſtom-houſe duties,&c. The introduction conſiſts of a variety of uſeful obſervations, by an attention to which the traveller will be enabled to proceed on his expedition, both in a commodious and profitable manner. An itinerary chart, together with plans of Paris, London, Vienna, and St. Peterſburgh, renders this Guide particularly uſeful and convenient.

"Paris et ſes Monumens." Paris and its Monuments; or, a Collection of the principal Public and Private Edifices of the Capital of France, together with an Account of all the Maſter-Pieces of the Arts which decorate it, meaſured, deſigned, and engraved by BALTARD, Architect, together with Hiſtorical Deſcriptions, by the Citizen H.; publiſhed by ſubſcription.

The Louvre is, undoubtedly, the moſt celebrated of all the edifices of Paris; and it is, accordingly, with it that the work commences. After the Louvre, the palace of the Thuilleries next engages the attention of a traveller, and preſents an ample collection of objects calculated to gratify the curioſity of a ſtranger. The gallery which communicates with theſe two palaces, in addition to the beauties of its exterior decorations, contains the National Muſeum, which is here preſented under the moſt favourable aſpect, ſo far as inſtruction is concerned. The perſpective view in particular of that portion of it conſecrated to ſculpture, offers a variety of charms to the eye of the artiſt and amateur. In reſpect to the numerous collection of paintings, compoſing the French, Flemiſh, and Italian ſchools, the author of the work now under conſideration preſents all the neceſſary details, together with reflections on the ſtyle of the greateſt maſters. The other palaces, halls, &c. of the metropolis, particularly thoſe containing the different branches of the French legiſlature, are here enumerated; and we, at the ſame time, find an exact ſtatement of their extent and proportions. The public libraries are numerous, and admirably contrived for the ſtudious; the *Hôpital du Nord*, called St. Louis, is exhibited as a model; while that of the Invalids, erected by Manſerd, affords a high idea, both of the genius of that architect, and the excellence of his art.

The old Gothic churches contraſt ſingularly with the Pantheon, while the Cathedral, notwithſtanding all the modern improvements in architecture, ſtill appears grand and ſublime. Among the monuments erected to the glory of the kings of France, ought not to be omitted the triumphal arch, uſually denominated *Port St. Denis*, which the tooth of time is now beginning to commit ravages upon, although it appears new and entire in this work. The author has drawn a parallel between the different theatres, and alſo between the private houſes of the inhabitants of the preſent day, and thoſe built two centuries ago.

"Eloge de Marie-Francois-Xavier Bichat, &c."—Elogy of Maria-Francis-Xavier Bichat, pronounced in the Amphitheatre of the School of Medicine in Paris, on the 14th Germinal, the Eleventh Year of the French Republic; by P. SUE, Profeſſor and Librarian, at the opening of his Courſe of Medical Bibliography.

Bichat, a medical man of great celebrity, was born on the 11th of November, 1771, at Thoirette, in the department of the Ain, formerly known by the name of the province of Breſſe. He was the eldeſt ſon of John Baptiſte Bichat, a phyſician of the faculty of Montpellier, who at an early age was prodigal of thoſe attentions, which are calculated to form the heart and enlighten the underſtanding. He likewiſe received from this parent the firſt inſtructions in the rudiments of his art, and was formed almoſt from his birth to the language and the precepts of a medical man.

The application of the principles of his profeſſion became familiar to him even before he was acquainted with their foundation. "He enjoyed (we are told) all the advantage reſulting from that example, which inſenſibly diſpoſes the human mind to a determinate ſpecies of labour; a mode of education ſo powerful, that we are diſpoſed to regret when we do not enjoy it; a mode, which many only diſdain merely becauſe they are incapable of appreciating its happy effects."

"It was at Lyons that the young ſtudent firſt applied himſelf ſeriouſly to obtain a proficiency in anatomy. What appears moſt difficult in this purſuit, is to overcome that reluctance with which young men are naturally inſpired, in reſpect to the diſſection of dead bodies; and much may be ſaid to be gained, when this repugnance has been overcome.

come. But Bichat had no difficulties of this kind to vanquiſh, for he had already practiſed it under the roof of his father; ſuch, indeed, was his partiality to the ſcience of anatomy, that he practiſed diſſection with as much ſatisfaction as a botaniſt would contemplate a rare flower or an unknown plant.

"Conſidering the capital as the aſylum of men of genius, he repaired thither in 1793, and ſettled there, without any recommendation or acquaintance whatſoever. He now viſited all the hoſpitals; but it was the *Hotel Dieu* which he preferred, not only on account of the celebrity of the ſurgeon who preſided, but becauſe the practice and the theory of the art are beſt ſtudied there, in conſequence of the multitude of patients.

"At length, a fortunate accident drew this young ſtudent from obſcurity, and pointed out the path that leads to fortune and celebrity.

"It was an eſtabliſhed cuſtom in the ſchool of Deſault, that one of his choſen pupils ſhould draw up a ſummary of the lecture of the preceding evening; this, which was always read in public, poſſeſſed the double advantage of recalling to the recollection of the audience the precepts which had been already delivered, and engraving them more ſtrongly on the minds of the hearers. Deſault happened one day to deliver a diſſertation on the fracture of the clavicle, and ſeized upon this occaſion to demonſtrate the ſuperior utility of the bandage which he had invented for this ſpecies of fracture. The young man who had been fixed upon to draw out the report, owing to ſome accident, happened to be abſent, on which Bichat offered to ſupply his place, and was accepted. The extract prepared by him, and which he read on the ſucceeding day, in preſence of the ſecond ſurgeon, according to the eſtabliſhed cuſtom, excited the moſt lively ſenſation: the preciſion and correctneſs of his ideas, the ſcrupulous exactneſs of his analyſis, rather ſeemed to announce the dictation of a profeſſor than the mere repetition of a ſcholar.

"On retiring, he received plaudits of all preſent, and particularly of Citizen Manoury, who preſided upon this occaſion, and who immediately communicated to Deſault an anecdote ſo honourable to the ſtudent. On this, that celebrated man, who was not only accuſtomed to cultivate his own, but to encourage the talents of others, ſent for Bichat, and from that moment became his friend. From that moment too he reſided in the houſe with him, ſat conſtantly at his table, was treated like a ſon, and became an aſſociate in his labours.

"An ample career was thus opened to his ambition, and on the death of Deſault he attained the higheſt honours of his profeſſion."

We are told that "Bichat did not poſſeſs the mania of wiſhing to explain every thing; on the contrary, it was his uſual cuſtom to doubt with Deſcartes, heſitate with Stahl, and aſſert nothing, like Boerhave. But when he had once acquired, either by his meditations or his experiments, the certainty of any fact, hitherto conſidered as hypothetical, he ſuſtained his opinion with zeal and perſeverance, and at length carried conviction home to the minds even of thoſe moſt diſpoſed to incredulity. After having made many valuable diſcoveries, he unfortunately periſhed in purſuit of ſcience, having fallen a victim, in Auguſt laſt, to the peſtilential odours ariſing from a lump of putrified fleſh, on which he was making an experiment."

"Introduction à l'Etude de l'Art de la Guerre, &c."—An Introduction to the Study of the Art of War; by Captain Count de la ROCHEAYMON, Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highneſs, the late Prince Henry of Pruſſia, Brother to Frederick II.

This work, the firſt volume of which has been publiſhed at Weimar, accompanied with many plates, is the production of an officer who has ſerved for ſeveral campaigns in the wars of Frederic the Great. During the life of his patron, the late Prince Henry, he was enabled, by his daily intercourſe with that celebrated officer, to imbibe many of his principles relative to the art of war; and on the demiſe of his Royal Highneſs it was he who was entruſted with the diſtinguiſhed office of preſenting the ſword of the deceaſed hero to the reigning Monarch.

In the preface M. de la Rocheaymon details the motives which induced him to undertake this publication.—He loudly profeſſes his diſagreement with thoſe who maintain that the knowledge of a few manœuvres is ſufficient to

to conſtitute a General, and that an ignorance of principle is attended with but little diſadvantage.

"War (he ſays,) may indeed be a profeſſion for the ignorant, but it is a ſcience for men of ability; and a ſcience cannot be acquired but by the ſtudy of rules and the combinations of genius. The Greeks and Romans were fully conſcious of this truth, and accordingly eſtabliſhed public ſchools for facilitating the acquiſition of this ſpecies of knowledge; but, with an exception to theſe, the other nations of antiquity, acting without any certain principles, placed their entire reliance in the number of men they were able to lead into the field.

"The ſcience of war, therefore, was only reduced into a theory by the Romans and Greeks, and they have left us many Treatiſes on this ſubject. The phalanx and the legion were adopted in conformity to geometrical calculations; and if we meet with examples of Generals who, like Xenophon, Epaminondas, and Alexander, obtained great victories in their youth, the reaſon is that the theory with them preceded the practice."

The Count de la Rocheaymon then replies to the arguments of thoſe who might object to the neceſſity of acquiring the theory of the art, by holding up the unexampled ſucceſſes of the French armies, and aſſerting that the victories of Pichegru over the Prince de Cobourg, the able manœuvres of Deſſaix, the repeated paſſage of the Rhine by General Moreau, and the memorable defence of Maſſena in Switzerland and Italy, could not have been entirely the reſult of preparatory ſtudies. To this he replies, "That theſe commanders, although chiefly ſelected from profeſſions foreign to the military art, were provided with, and directed by, an extraordinary portion of genius, the definition of which can alone reſolve this military problem."

After having demonſtrated the abſolute neceſſity of previous ſtudy in order to attain a competent knowledge of the rules of war, the Count proceeds to examine if as much has been done for this as for other ſciences during the preſent epoch; and he concludes his inquiry by aſſerting, that, although there be a great number of writings on the art, yet its true elements are no where to be found.

"The Works of Marſhal de Puiſegur (ſays he) is become, in a great meaſure, uſeleſs by a change of the evolutions and the augmentation of the artillery. Fouquieres abandons himſelf too much to routine; the Marquis de Santa-Crux has added too many uſeleſs things to his Collection; and Guibert has delivered himſelf entirely over to the ſpirit of ſyſtem.

"Beſides this, a collection of books relative to his art is too expenſive for the purſe of a ſimple officer; and it is one of the improvements aimed at in this work, to preſent an introduction to military ſcience, from its firſt principles to its laſt reſults, under a form the leaſt voluminous and expenſive."

Captain La Rocheaymon begins with an alphabetical notice of the principal publications on the art of war in all its branches. The introduction commences with a diſſertation on geography, "which, for a military man, does not conſiſt in acquiring the names of empires, rivers, and ſtreams, but in obtaining exact information in reſpect to the nature of the government, the national genius, the manners, the population, the genius, the agriculture, and the commerce, both external and internal, of any nation: for a commander ought to appreciate the reſources which a country, either attacked or defended by him, may draw from its numbers, the produce of its ſoil, its induſtry, and its reſources. All theſe various objects are to be regarded as the policy of war, and are manifeſtly eſſential to the attainment of a perfect knowledge of it."

If geography, then, be highly ſerviceable for the political and military determination of a plan of war, topography, or local knowledge, is here maintained to be abſolutely neceſſary as a baſis to the projects of operation.—He gives an inſtance of the advantage of this latter branch of the ſcience, by the application of his principle to an analytical deſcription of the frontiers of France, which we lament that we have not room to tranſlate for this work.

From this diſſertation on topography the Count de la Rocheaymon proceeds to conſider the theory of execution, and that portion of the ſcience which conſiſts in the knowledge of the ground.—According to him, Fabius was the firſt among the ancients who took advantage of the nature of the country, ſo as to oppoſe the efforts of Hannibal with ſucceſs; in conſequence of this he avoided

avoided the fate of his imprudent predeceſſors, who were always beaten by engaging in the plain.

To reap all poſſible advantage from ſituation, or poſition, it is neceſſary to poſſeſs what is termed the *coup d'œil*, which is the joint reſult of the art of the tactician and the engineer, and which cannot be acquired but by meditation and practice. The author indicates the means of attaining this art, and, according to him, it is only to be achieved by experience aided by theory. A table indicating every thing neceſſary to be examined on this ſubject, ſuch as woods, foreſts, caſtles, canals, hedges, roads, defiles, lakes, marſhes, mountains, &c &c. is annexed.

Upon the whole this appears to be an excellent manual for an officer, and we have dwelled longer on the article than uſual, from the idea that no complete ſyſtem of military ſcience is to be met with in our own language.

" Eſſai ſur l'Application du Chapitre VII. du Prophete Daniel à la Revolution Françaiſe,' &c.—An Eſſay on the Application of the VIIth. Chapter of the Prophet Daniel to the French Revolution; or, a new Motive of Credibility furniſhed by the French Revolution to the Divinity of the Holy Scriptures; by Citizen JOHN BAPTIST BOUCQUEAU, an Advocate of Bruſſels.

The application of the prophetic viſions of Daniel to paſſing events has engaged the attention of religious men for the better part of the two laſt centuries, and it is not at all ſurprizing that ſuch a wonderful occurrence as the French Revolution ſhould have given additional teaſons, as well as additional weight, to the references now made.

The four heads and the ten horns, which have puzzled ſo many former commentators, do not in the leaſt embarraſs the preſent one; for he immediately declares the *new-born* to be the French Republic, with all its principal circumſtances and eſſential characters. No little addreſs is diſplayed upon this occaſion on the part of the learned advocate Boucqueau to ſupport his ſuppoſitions, and he boldly gives the following quotation from the Vulgate, as a deſignation of the eloquence which was foretold to happen in the courſe of the late inteſtine commotions.

" Et os loquens ingentia aſpiciebam propter ſermonum grandium quos cornu illud loquebatur."

" Here (ſays he,) may be ſeen by anticipation that exhibition of oratory which was deſtined to obtain the creation of aſſignats, the requiſition of ſeven hundred thouſand men by a ſingle decree, the levy in maſs, the military conſcription, the revolutionary tribunals, the liberty of the univerſe, the equality of ranks and fortunes, the telegraphs, the unity of meaſures grounded on the extent of a degree of the meridian, the maximum, the abolition of ſlavery, and all the other revolutionary meaſures which have rendered this new power (or new-born,) ſo formidable."

" Penſées & Maximes de Maleſherbes, ſuivies de Reflexions ſur les Lettres de Cachet," &c.—Thoughts and Maxims of Maleſherbes, followed by Reflections on Lettres de Cachet, &c.; collected by E. L. 1 vol.

M. de Maleſherbes was one of the few virtuous Miniſters employed during the latter period of the French Monarchy, and the execution of a man like him, who was always attached to the cauſe of virtue and liberty, affords occaſion for the moſt ſerious reflections as well as the beſt-founded reproaches.—We ſhall here tranſlate a few of his Maxims, ſome of which were written during the ſtormy periods of the Revolution.

" 1. There is in reality but one ſpecies of equality which depends upon man, and that is the poſſeſſion and practice of virtue.

" 2. Thoſe afford a dangerous proof of the ſtrength of a new power who employ it in the commiſſion of injuries.

" 3. Truth is ſometimes the accomplice of Calumny.

" 4. Hatred not unfrequently condemns itſelf to praiſe, on purpoſe to acquire a better right to defame.

" 5. A man truly good beholds envy, expects ingratitude, and follows the dictates of his conſcience and his heart.

" 6. The pleaſure ariſing from vanity cannot exceed a quarter of an hour; that which follows a good action does not end ſo quickly.

" 7. It appears to me that thoſe who ſpeak in public ought to be ſure of two things; firſt their own good ſenſe, and ſecondly that of their auditory.

" 8. The ideas of genius become the property of the whole human race.

" 9. A misfortune extremely difficult to be obviated, is that epidemic immorality

immorality with which whole nations are ſometimes affected during diſaſtrous periods, and which diſſevers all the ties of ſocial order,

" 10. Religion would be a bleſſing were it for nothing elſe than becauſe it opens the gates of futurity. The idea of eternity affords conſolation for the rapidity of life.

" 11. The moſt vicious of all conſtitutions is that which produces abuſes even when the public authority is entruſted to pure hands."

" Hiſtoire de la Meſure du Temps par les Horloges ; par FERDINAND BERTHOUD," &c.—An Eſſay on the Meaſurement of Time by Means of Machinery ; by FERDINAND BERTHOUD, Member of the National Inſtitute of France and the Royal Society of London. 2 vols. 4to. with plates.

The author of this work is a celebrated watchmaker of Paris, long ſince diſtinguiſhed for his invention of marine time-keepers, as well as his " Eſſai ſur l'Horlogerie," publiſhed in 1763 ; his " Traité des Horloges Marines," which appeared in 1773 ; his work entitled " De la Meſure du Temps," in 1792 ; and his " Traité des Montres à Longitudes," in 1797.

After having exhibited a theory of the conſtruction and execution of all the parts of ſuch machines as are dedicated to the meaſurement of time, he preſents his readers with a collection of the moſt important inventions, both ancient and modern, for the attainment of this great deſideratum.

The firſt volume contains an account of the different kinds of water-clocks, or clypſedras, the ſolar time-keepers of the ancients, the recent invention of mechanical clocks and watches, aſtronomical clocks with pendulums, &c. &c.

The ſecond preſents us with a diſſertation on the recent improvements that have taken place in the manufacture of clocks and watches, a deſcription of the principal inſtruments made uſe of in the art, an account of the various authors who have written on the ſubject, and a definition of the technical terms made uſe of among workmen.

" Obſervations ſur le Mémoire du Général Lloyd, concernant l'Invaſion & la Defenſe de la Grande Bretagne," &c.—Obſervations on the Memoir of General Lloyd, concerning the Invaſion and Defence of Great Britain, by the Chief of Brigade GROSBERT.

The late General Lloyd, who obtained a conſiderable rank in the ſervice of France, was formerly employed by the Government of that country in acquiring ſuch information relative to the coaſts of Great Britain as would enable the Pretender, whoſe partizan he then was, to invade this country with advantage and effect. Towards the latter part of his life, however, he became deſirous to return to his native land ; and having drawn up a ſtatement on purpoſe to refute his former plans, he not only found an aſylum here, but is ſuppoſed to have received a penſion here to relieve his neceſſities, and reward the zeal diſplayed by him during the latter part of his life.

As this Memorial, which was afterwards publiſhed in form of a pamphlet, has made a conſiderable impreſſion upon Europe, Colonel Groſbert, who ſerved lately in Egypt, and on his return publiſhed an Account of the pyramids of Gizeh and the city of Cairo, has been at great pains in his endeavours to refute the ſtatements alluded to above.

After ſome reflections on Lloyd, who is accuſed of having ſold his pen to the Engliſh Miniſtry for the ſum of five hundred guineas, he denies the aſſertion " that a Continental alliance, together with a powerful navy and thirty thouſand men, would conſtitute a ſufficient defence of Great Britain."

" 1. Becauſe the intervention of winds and currents might alter the deſtination of any fleet, however powerful.

" 2. Becauſe the blockading ſquadrons employed to ſhut up the ports of France might be intimidated, or driven off, and a paſſage effected."

He is of opinion that the united navies of France, Spain, and Holland, are fully ſufficient to occupy the attention of all the Engliſh men of war employed to ſhut up the tranſports, gun-boats, &c. and that a favourable wind for croſſing the narrow ſeas occurs regularly once a month. He agrees, however, with the General as to the extreme difficulty of effecting a debarkation on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of England, and marching an army from Plymouth to London ; he therefore avoids inſiſting on that ſubject, becauſe ſuch a ſcheme would be replete with extravagance on

the part of the aggreſſor. "Notwithſtanding (adds he,) the late extraordinary efforts of the French armies in the four quarters of the globe ſeem to demonſtrate that they might be enabled to overcome far greater difficulties than thoſe which would occur during a march from Devonſhire to the capital."

Mr. Groſbert, inſtead of a project liable to ſo many objections, propoſes that an enemy ſhould effect a deſcent between Margate and Beachy Head — He ſuppoſes the expedition to conſiſt of fifty thouſand effective men, including pioneers and thoſe attached to the artillery and engineers, embarked on board ſix hundred tranſports: the conſumption of theſe, with the addition of ten thouſand ſervants, camp followers, &c. is calculated at ſixty thouſand rations of biſcuit, and two days being allowed for the paſſage, three for the debarkation, and five for the march to London, 620,000 rations of bread will be all that is neceſſary for ten days, while only forty-ſix waggons are required to carry this quantum of proviſions.

"Thus, (ſays he,) one bold effort, a lucky paſſage, a favourable interpoſition of the elements, a ſingle chance, would enable us to throw a body of troops into England, which might march along the ſhorteſt line of operation, with the advantage of having its ſubſiſtence rendered certain all the way from the coaſt to the capital.

"Although theſe ideas do not form the baſis of any project which may be hereafter carried into execution, and notwithſtanding they are merely hazarded on purpoſe to demonſtrate the advantage of taking the neareſt road to the capital, in oppoſition to the hypotheſis of General Lloyd, who has argued in reſpect to the longeſt, yet it is plain that many of the difficulties inherent to the former are obviated by the plan here propoſed, of feeding the army independent of local reſources.—Undoubtedly it would not be proper to leave Dover Caſtle and the forts at Graveſend, as well as that of Tilbury, behind. It would even perhaps be uſeful to effect a ſecond debarkation on the left bank of the Thames; but the attack of the places juſt mentioned would not ſtop the march of the French, as twenty thouſand men might be employed to keep up the communication, as well as to undertake ſieges, while the thirty thouſand that remain would prove more than ſufficient to obtain poſſeſſion of the capital of England, which is only about twenty-three leagues diſtant from the place of debarkation."

We have mentioned this work merely becauſe the ſubject is intereſting; but it is evident that it abounds with a number of abſurdities, and betrays an aſtoniſhing ignorance of the ſituation and reſources of England. Reverſing the ſimple fact, the author ſuppoſes the French provided with a formidable navy and an abundance of tranſports, enabled to land on the open coaſt in a triumphant manner, and to march in ten days to the capital, while the Engliſh fleet is either diſperſed or intimidated, and an army of three hundred thouſand flies in a cowardly manner before a detachment of thirty thouſand men!

"Voyage pittoreſque et hiſtorique de la Iſtrie, de la Dalmatie," &c.—The Tour, both hiſtorical and pictureſque, of Iſtria and Dalmatia, drawn up from the Itinerary of L. F. CASSAS, by JOSEPH LAVALTE, of the Philotechnical Society, the Society of Sciences, Letters, and Arts, &c. &c. adorned with Landſcapes, Charts, and Plans, deſigned and formed on the ſpot by Caſſas, Painter and Architect, Author and Editor of the Pictureſque Tour of Syria, Phœnicia, Paleſtine, and Lower Egypt.

This beautiful work contains no leſs than ſixty-four engravings, beſides a number of vignettes, and is ſold at two different prices, the common-paper edition being diſpoſed of at 210 franks and the vellum at 350. We have already taken notice of this undertaking; but as it is now complete, we ſhall here endeavour to preſent a ſummary.

A ſociety attached to the arts, addicted to the ſtudy of nature, and paſſionately devoted to antiquity, had conceived the project of obtaining engravings of the pictureſque environs of Trieſte. Theſe deſigns were to be executed and publiſhed at Vienna, and the Emperor Joſeph II. not only intereſted himſelf in, but actually patronized thoſe who had formed, the plan.

Caſſas, who at that time happened to reſide at Rome, was ſelected, in 1782, to execute the deſigns alluded to; but this diſtinguiſhed artiſt did not confine himſelf to the views in the neighbourhood of Trieſte; he thought that he would

would confer a great ſervice on the public by viſiting Iſtria and Dalmatia, which contained certain remarkable monuments of antiquity, of which he propoſed to make drawings.

The ſeductive account which Caſſas preſented by anticipation relative to the pleaſures likely to be derived from ſuch a journey, engaged ſeveral of his friends to accompany him; but they were ſoon diſheartened by the dangers and fatigues incident to ſuch an undertaking, ſo that M. Graſpin, an advocate, and a man of letters, was the only one who did not at laſt abandon him.

The town and neighbourhood of Pola for a conſiderable time occupied the crayons of Caſſas, and furniſhed him with a variety of deſigns, which have been engraved for this work.—Some ruins there have either acquired or retained the name of the palace of Julia, who is ſuppoſed by the author to be Julia Donina, the wife of Septimus Severus, while the tower of Orlando is thought to have been thus deſignated after the hero of Arioſto. Zara, formerly the reſidence of the Proveditor-general of Dalmatia, poſſeſſes but few remains of its former grandeur; its ancient amphitheatre was demoliſhed on purpoſe to ſupply materials for the fortifications, and the place where it formerly ſtood is at preſent occupied by a half-moon battery. The beſt-preſerved monument to be found there is the triumphal arch, which now forms the gate called the San-Gringona, leading to the harbour.

The ruins of Nona, in this neighbourhood, preſent a rich feaſt to the antiquary, and Doctor Danieli has not only decorated his houſe with the ſpoils, but is actually ſurrounded by monuments of Roman grandeur. He poſſeſſes four coloſſal ſtatues, a fine collection of medals, three fragments of Grecian tables, containing decrees, beſides an inſcription which the Eleventh Legion conſecrated to Tiberius.

After contemplating theſe, the travellers viſited Sebenico, on purpoſe to make a drawing of the famous caſcade of Kerka, of which we are preſented with two fine views. Spalanto offered an abundance of materials, and the deſigns made there conſtitute one of the the moſt important portions of the work. Between this place and Salona they diſcovered ſeveral arcades of the aqueduct which conveyed the water thither, and it muſt have been of a prodigious extent, as it reached all the way from a mountain of conſiderable ſize to a valley at ſome diſtance. This uſeful and magnificent building is diſtinctly ſeen above the tops of the trees during its courſe through a thick wood. From Salona Caſſas repaired to Cettina, now denominated Velika Gubowiza, where his pencil was employed in the deſcription of the grand caſcade, after which he returned to Trieſte.

This work, notwithſtanding its price, appears likely to find a ready ſale among the wealthy in moſt countries of Europe.

"La Buſſole de Speculateurs," &c.—The Speculator's Guide, containing a complete and methodical Treatiſe of the Science of Commerce, and the Acquiſitions moſt uſeful to the divers Claſſes of Society.

Scheming, we perceive, extends to every thing in France; for it is the declared object of the preſent work to render familiar to all men "every ſpecies of ſpeculation in whatſoever concerns commerce, banking, rural economy, natural hiſtory, medicine, chemiſtry, and conjecture." This publication at preſent conſiſts of two volumes, but ſeven more are to make their appearance in ſucceſſion. The firſt conſiſts of geography, ancient and modern, with a diſſertation on maritime affairs, an analytical hiſtory of nations and countries, chronological tables, and an account of the various treaties of peace which have taken place from the earlieſt times to the 1ſt of January 1803. Vol. II. under the form of a dictionary, is intended to indicate the various products of the globe, whether natural or manufactured, in alphabetical order.—The third volume is to be dedicated to a development of the banking-ſyſtem. The fourth to commerce, &c. &c.—The work is publiſhed in numbers, the firſt of which contains twenty-eight plates, two of the compaſs and the ſphere, ſixteen geographical charts, and ſixteen of the coſtumes, &c. of different nations. The price is 15 fr. at Paris.

"Choix d'Anecdotes Anciennes et Modernes, ou Recueil choiſi de Traits d'Hiſtoire, et particulièrement de tout ce qui eſt relatif à la Mort de Louis XVI. et de ſa Famille, à leur détention au Temple et aux mortifications qu'ils y ont éprouvées; ouvrage enrichi de Traits Singuliers, de Faits Remarquables

bles, et d'Anecdotes très curieuſes et non encore publiées ſur la Révolution Françaiſe. Troiſiême Edition, revue et entièrement refondue, Cinq vol. 18mo." A Collection of Anecdotes, Ancient and Modern, containing many particulars relative to the Death of Louis XVI. &c.

Theſe five volumes abound with a variety of anecdotes, ſome of which are curious and intereſting, while others are flat and inſipid. We are told, that at the battle of Minden, Saint Peru, who commanded the French grenadiers, finding them expoſed to the fire of a battery, that carried off whole files, trotted calmly along the line, with his ſnuff-box in his hand, exclaiming "Eh bien! mes enfans, qu'eſt ce que c'eſt? du canon? eh bien, ça tue, ça tue, voilà tout!"

The Abbé Prevoſt happening to entertain ſome friends at ſupper, one of his gueſts aſſerted that the moſt honeſt man in the world could not promiſe to himſelf, but that he might ſome day experience the puniſhment reſerved for the vileſt criminals. All preſent but the hoſt, proteſted, in ſucceſſion, againſt this aſſertion; he, when it came to his turn, calmly obſerved that it was very poſſible. "You will doubtleſs allow," added he, "that I am an honeſt man!" "Yes!" rejoined the whole of the company, "Well then," continued the Abbé, "you are all my friends, I depend upon your diſcretion, and I am now about to confide a ſecret to you, which I have never before intruſted to any one. I have been guilty, then, of one of the greateſt crimes, and liable to periſh by an ignominious death!"

On this, all preſent burſt into a laugh, thinking the whole to be jeſt; but after aſſuring them that he was in earneſt, he proceeded as follow:

"I ſhall now explain this enigma to you, by ſtating that I killed my own father.—On leaving college, I became enamoured of a little girl in the neighbourhood, nearly of my own age; I was beloved again, and, in ſhort, obtained every thing that a favoured admirer could deſire, ſo that the moſt flagrant proofs of our indiſcretion were ſoon viſible. I was ſo ſmitten with love, that I was deſirous to paſs my whole life with, and be always at the ſide, of my miſtreſs. In the mean time, my relations preſſed me to decide on my future ſtation in life; I, on the other hand, was averſe from any thing, but the ſecret adoration of the female to whom I was attached; every other occupation appeared to me diſagreeable.

"My father, who had begun to conceive ſome ſuſpicions relative to the motives of this indifference, now watched all my motions, and at length detected the whole intrigue. On this he repaired to the apartment of my miſtreſs, then three or four months with child, at the very moment, too, when I happened to be there, and reproached her bitterly in my preſence on account of her criminal connexion with me. I, however, preſerved the moſt profound ſilence until after he had overwhelmed her with injuries, obſerving, at the ſame time, that ſhe would prove an obſtacle to my riſe in life. Then, and then only, ſhe began to juſtify herſelf, and having burſt into tears, I, for the firſt time, preſumed to defend her.

"My father, at this, became outrageous, and carried his paſſion ſo far as to ſtrike the poor unfortunate creature; he even gave her a kick in the belly, on which ſhe fainted away. No ſooner did this occur than, loſing all recollection, I flew on my parent, and precipitated him over the ſtair-caſe, in conſequence of which he was ſo dangerouſly wounded by the fall, that he ceaſed to exiſt in the courſe of the ſame evening.

"He, however, had the generoſity to forbear mentioning the circumſtance; and it being ſuppoſed that he had died a natural death, he was buried in the uſual manner, and I was thus ſaved by his ſilence both from puniſhment and opprobrium. Notwithſtanding this I was not the leſs ſenſible of the enormity of my fault, and I for a long time preſerved a certain kind of melancholy, which nothing could diſſipate. In conſequence of ſuch a fatal event I determined to bury my regret and my affliction within the ſolitude of a cloiſter, and I accordingly made choice of the order of Clugny for that purpoſe. It is, perhaps, to be attributed to the profound melancholy which this firſt error of my youth imparted to the reſt of my life, that I have always made choice of tragic events, of critical ſituations, and of ſombre and lugubrous colours, for the ſubjects of my literary ſpeculations."

"Sur

"Sur les Finances, le Commerce, la Marine, & les Colonies."—On the Finances, the Marine, and the Colonies, by M. M———, 2 vols. 8vo.

The French have written for nearly a century on the ſubjects treated of in this work; magnificent theories have been publiſhed, new ſyſtems tried, and nothing has been wanting to enſure conſequent proſperity and ſucceſs, but the practicability of the meaſures themſelves; for it is now evident that the navy, the commerce, and the diſtant ſettlements of that nation, are in a worſe ſtate than ever; while the ſituation of the treaſury precludes the poſſibility of achieving any great enterpriſe whatſoever.

The author (M. MICHAUD) has already diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his labours on the finances; and he is ſtill of opinion, that the benefit of "good example" is alone wanting to enſure ſucceſs. His fundamental principles are at once ſimple and ſpecious; they conſiſt in a diviſion of the impoſts, a ſimplification in their collection, and a diminution in the expences of their collection. In reſpect to the nature of the taxes, he aſſerts that thoſe in *kind* are impracticable; and although it was formerly cuſtomary in the upper parts of Provence to receive ſuch, (being adopted by the States on account of the poverty and ſterility of certain cantons), yet that this mode would be at once onerous and improductive, when applied to the totality of a nation.

The next queſtion that engages the author's attention, is whether direct or indirect impoſitions be the beſt? He is clearly of opinion, that the latter ought to be preferred. He then replies to certain objections which have been ſtarted againſt this ſpecies of contribution, and juſtly obſerves, at the ſame time, that whatever mode may be adopted, inconveniencies will always ariſe; becauſe, taxes being in themſelves evils, no poſitive good can be expected from them. However, as theſe evils are inevitable, the beſt mode, according to him, is to divide the burden, ſo as to lay it upon immoveable property, that which is expended in conſumption, and that which is imported, more eſpecially, if it be the intereſt of the ſtate to prevent the introduction of the laſt. In ſhort, it is the confirmed opinion of M. Michaud:

1. That the impoſts ought to be farmed out, rather than collected by Government.

2. That it is not economical to make uſe of economy in reſpect to certain branches ſpecified by him.

3. That it is important to unite in the ſame hands all the objects rendered ſuſceptible of the ſame forms of adminiſtration.

4. That it is politic and uſeful to recur to certain companies of finance, and to confide to different agencies thoſe parts which have neither connection nor analogy.

It is eaſy to perceive from this analyſis that the plan here pointed out is exactly that of the *farmers-general* of the ancient government.

"Lettres Philoſophiques et Hiſtoriques à My Lord S***, ſur l'Etat Moral and Politique de l'Inde, des Indous, et de quelques autres Principaux Peuples de l'Aſie, &c." Philoſophical and Hiſtorical Letters, addreſſed to Lord S***, relative to the Moral and Political State of India, the Hindoos, and ſome other of the principal Nations of Aſia, at the commencement of the nineteenth Century, by the Author of the Hiſtorical Eſſay on the Art of War, from its origin to our own Days. 1 vol. 8vo.

The facts contained in theſe letters are chiefly borrowed from the volumes publiſhed by the Society at Calcutta, together with the publications of M. Langles, and other learned Frenchmen, to whom the oriental languages are familiar. Among the latter of theſe may be reckoned many intelligent writers, ſuch as Anquetil, Sonnerat, Dupleix, Poivre, and Buſſy, but the Engliſh have, of late years, attained ſuch a ſuperiority, not only in arms, but in the leſs guilty conqueſt of ſcience, in that portion of the globe, that the other European nations are far behind in every thing relative, not only to the antiquities, but even to the preſent ſtate of Aſia.

"Fables de Loqman, ſurnommée le Sage." Fables of Loqman or Lockman, ſurnamed the Sage, tranſlated from the Arabick, and preceded by a Notice relative to this celebrated Fabuliſt, by J. J. MARCEL.

This publication, which is printed at the preſs of the French Republic, is the ſecond edition of a work of ſome celebrity, and it poſſeſſes the additional recommendation of being augmented by four new fables not edited before. In the former impreſſion, which was publiſhed at Cairo, in 1799, the Arabic text accompanied the introduction; but in the new one this is omitted, as well as ſeveral of the notes. On the whole, however, the edition of Paris is ſuperior to that of Cairo.

C. Marcel, in common with moſt of the Orientaliſts,

Orientaliſts, conſiders the fables of Lockman, as the models imitated by all ſubſequent fabuliſts, without excepting even Æſop himſelf. It ought not to be omitted, that the preſent volume contains the charming apologue of the drop of rain changed into a pearl, which has been more than once imitated in our own language.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

" L'Italienne; ou, Amour et Perſévérance." The Fair Italian; or, Love and Perſeverance, by F.D. Author of Dunois; or, the Pupil of Love and Mars.

M. F. D. ſeizes this occaſion to overturn an opinion relative to the ladies of Italy, but too generally prevalent. He accordingly endeavours to prove by means of an anecdote, which he declares to be *genuine*, that many of the females of that country, to an uncommon energy of paſſion, joins a fidelity ſeldom to be met with elſewhere.

Denneval, a young Frenchman, paſſionately addicted to the fine arts, embarks, at Marſeilles, on purpoſe to viſit Italy. His veſſel, although bound for Genoa, happens to be carried by a tempeſt to Naples, and he luckily arrives time enough to witneſs an eruption of Veſuvius! This ſpectacle, at once ſublime and terrible, naturally induces him to mention the death of the elder Pliny, and we are preſented with an intereſting account of the laſt ſcene in the life of that celebrated naturaliſt, imitated, rather than tranſlated, from the memorable Epiſtle of the younger Pliny.

From Naples, Denneval repairs firſt to Rome, and then to Florence, and, mingling a paſſionate attachment to painting and ſculpture with an equally ardent attachment to intrigue, he at once deſcribes the famous monuments of ancient and modern art, and enumerates thoſe amours, in which he, of courſe, was the hero; every heart yielding on the firſt ſummons to the charms of this fortunate and all-accompliſhed Frenchman!

Immediately on his arrival at Milan, a young widow, rich, noble, and beautiful, becomes deeply enamoured of our gay adventurer, and even ſeizes the firſt opportunity to declare her paſſion. But, being now ſatiated with his conqueſts, and deſpiſing a nation where the women appeared to be ſo facile, he returns to Paris, delivers himſelf over to the noiſy pleaſures of that gay capital, and ſoon fixes his attachment on an actreſs, who in return ſpends all his fortune.

Notwithſtanding his repulſive conduct and ſudden departure from Italy, Oretta, the fair Venetian, becomes more deeply enamoured than before. After a ſhort delay, ſhe ſets out in purſuit of the man ſhe adores, and ſearches for him in vain in ſeveral of the neighbouring cities. Having, at length, heard of his return to Paris, ſhe purſues him thither, and finds him, not only ruined, but in a languiſhing ſtate of health, which rendered it extremely probable that he would ſoon be numbered with the dead. While in this condition her care, attention, and patience, ſnatch him from the tomb, and his heart, at length, moved by this ſingular inſtance of affection, actually begins to relent. To complete her triumph, ſhe not only pays all his debts, but demonſtrates to him by the moſt ſatisfactory evidence, that his gay comedian had not remained faithful: on this, he determines to conſecrate that life, which ſhe had thus preſerved, to her happineſs, and an union founded on love and eſteem immediately enſues.

" L'Homme Errant Fixé par la Raiſon, &c." The Wanderer Fired by Reaſon, by Madame GASCON DUFOUR, Author of the Dangers of Coquetry, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

This work, which enjoys the ineſtimable advantage of poſſeſſing a moral baſis, has already paſſed through two editions, and being entirely different from thoſe improper publications, which hurt the morals, and corrupt the heart, may be either read or noticed without ſcruple.

Celidor, a young man, poſſeſſing a large fortune, and educated according to the ſtricteſt principles, becomes eager at a certain age, to render himſelf better acquainted with mankind! Accordingly, taking leave of his confidential friend, M. De Tobers, at Beziers, he promiſes to make him acquainted with his obſervations on the manners, manufactures, and cuſtoms, of the different provinces through which he intended to travel. His reflections abound with amiable examples of philanthrophy, and ſome of his letters even afford intelligence, fitted to appear among the ſtatiſtical remarks of the age.

But unhappily, his philoſophical journey is interrupted and even marred by love, and, to crown his misfortunes, the object of his attachment is a married lady, the wife of one of his friends! Deeply enamoured with Madame d'Albron, he repairs to the caſtle in which ſhe reſides, and where he himſelf becomes expoſed to all the diſtractions ariſing from violent love on one ſide, and a nice ſenſe of honour on the other. At length, Celidor triumphs over his attachment, and he is partly enabled

bled to achieve this conqueſt by means of the ſociety of Mademoiſelle d'Aſtrais, a young lady, who proves to be the companion and confidant of Madame d'Albron; this ſenſible female renovates his courage, and pours conſolation into his wounded ſpirit.

He now reſumes his original deſign, recommences his journey, and applies himſelf as uſual to his former purſuits: but he finds himſelf ſeized with a new paſſion, for the remembrance of Mademoiſelle d'Aſtrais every where haunts him; and meeting with that lady on his return to Beziers, the many amiable qualities of her heart induce him to make an offer of his hand. They are accordingly united in the bands of matrimony, and enjoy all the pleaſure likely to be derived from a virtuous and honourable connection.

"Thaira & Fernando; ou, les Amours d'une Peruvienne et d'un Eſpagnol." Thaira and Fernando; or, the Amours of a Peruvian and a Spaniard, 1 vol. 12mo.

Thaira is an idolater, and her lover, Fernando, profeſſes the Chriſtian religion; this circumſtance becomes an inſurmountable obſtacle to their union, for the lovely Peruvian, preferring the prejudices in which ſhe had been educated, to a marriage with her lover, determines rather to abjure her favourite than her faith. Fernando, however, either leſs ſcrupulous, or more deeply enamoured, under pretence of rendering philoſophy victorious over fanaticiſm, determines to renounce the religion of his fathers; and the grand obſtacle being thus removed, an union immediately enſues.

"Sophie, ou, mon Voyage à Beſançon," &c.—Sophia, or my Journey to Beſançon, by P. J. SALES, 2 vols. 12mo.

M. SALES, the author of this Novel, has been bred to the bar, but like ſome of our Engliſh lawyers, he permits himſelf occaſionally to indulge in literary excurſions. On this occaſion, he follows the example of his own countryman CHAPELLE, and our RICHARDSON; from the latter of whom he has borrowed the motto prefixed to his work, viz. "That love in a worthy and honeſt man is nothing but virtue joined with ſenſibility."

To give a greater degree of intereſt to the adventure, the hero is ſuppoſed to be a grandſon of the celebrated J. Jacques Rouſeau; while the heroine, after being forced into a marriage with a man ſhe diſlikes, in conſequence of the commands of an inexorable father, is ſuddenly relieved from her thraldom, by the death of her huſband, a circumſtance which enables the lovers to fulfil their original engagement.

Theſe two little volumes contain ſo much poetry, as to render the whole rather inſipid, and on this occaſion, at leaſt, the author has forgotten the remark of his favourite Greſſet.

"Que trop de vers entrainent trop d'ennui."

"Elzean & Corradin; ou, les Guerriers Rivaux; Elzean and Corradin, or the rival Warriors; to which is added the Story of Eleonora, or the Gipſey; by Madame C. D.

The ſubject of this Romance is coëval with the Cruſades. Elzean is the only ſon of the Baron de'Roſny. Burning with ardour to acquire glory, he ſets off for the holy land, under the conduct of Reynold, his father's ſquire. Having arrived at the camp of Louis le Jeune, where his reputation had already preceded him; the famous Eleonora of Guyenne, the conſort of that monarch, immediately conceives a paſſion for this celebrated chevalier. At the ſiege of Damaſcus, he ſoon after diſtinguiſhes himſelf by his exploits; and on this occaſion, he finds a rival worthy of his proweſs, in the perſon of the brave Corradin, the governor of that city.

Having ſoon after ſeized on a neighbouring caſtle, which contained the beautiful Fatima, the miſtreſs of the Saracen warrior, juſt mentioned, this lady alſo becomes enamoured with the Chriſtian knight, who prefers her even to Zoraida, whom he had captured from the Arabs. In conſequence of a previous promiſe he, however, reſtores her to Corradin, who, that he might not be outdone in generoſity, ſends her back to his rival.

Eleonora, or the Gipſey, contains the adventures of a ſuperſtitious Engliſh woman, who is ſaid to have died at Naples, in 1783, ſoon after having received a ring from her lover. This fatal effect was produced by the prediction of a Gipſey, who had aſſured the lady in queſtion, that whoſoever ſhould tranſmit her ſuch a preſent, would prove the occaſion of her death.

It is not a little remarkable, that a work has lately appeared at Rouen, written by M. HURARD DE SAINT DESIRE, in which a ſimilar ſtory is told, and it is inſiſted upon the author, that the fact admits of no doubt whatſoever.

DRAMA.

"Le Baiſer & la Quittance; ou, une Aventure de Garriſon; the Kiſs and Receipt

Receipt ; or an Adventure in a Garriſon, a Comedy.

The ſingularity of the title, added to the report, that this play was the joint production of ſeveral perſons of celebrity, attracted a great concourſe of people to the Comic Opera, in the Rue Feydeau, where this piece came out.

The plot is briefly as follows: A young Captain, in a regiment of foot, very gay, and very indiſcreet, being highly diſpleaſed that Major Dorbel ſhould moſt inhumanly ſeclude his niece from the eyes and homage of all the officers in the regiment, takes an opportunity to joke with him one day, on this ſubject, while they remained in the garriſon of Phalſbourg. In the courſe of this converſation he not only offers to lay a wager with this field-officer, that he would introduce himſelf into the company of his fair relation ; but that he would even obtain a kiſs from her, with a receipt, certifying the fact, ſigned by her own hand.

This propoſition having been readily acceded to, on the part of the ſcrupulous old Major, the youthful Fonroſe immediately obtains the aſſiſtance of an adroit rogue, of the name of Laquinte, who happened to be a fifer in the ſame regiment. By his means he is enabled to introduce himſelf in the diſguiſe of a ſhopkeeper, at the ſequeſtered manſion in which the niece reſides ; but the houſekeeper, who was upon her guard, immediately runs to her maſter, and he enters juſt in time to prevent the kiſs from being ſtolen by ſurpriſe.

But notwithſtanding this unfortunate accident, the young man is not abaſhed ; on the contrary, he determines to ſucceed, through ſheer impudence, and therefore pretends to quarrel with his ſuperior officer, whom he actually challenges.

In the mean time, while the veteran Dorbel repairs to the *Bois de Saint-Laurent*, to meet, as he ſuppoſes, Fonroſe, and thus becomes more attentive to his honour than his intereſt ; his adverſary, taking advantage of his abſence, introduces himſelf once more into the houſe, having now aſſumed the character of an old officer, and being dreſſed for that purpoſe, in a large tye-wig, a ruſty ſuit of regimentals, with a black ribbon over one of his eyes, which appeared to be rendered blind, in conſequence of a wound.

This well-affected reſemblance of age, having impoſed both on the houſekeeper and the young lady, the hero of the adventure, in a feigned voice, pretends that he had waited on the latter on purpoſe to inquire, in perſon, into the conduct of his nephew, who, he ſaid, gave him much trouble, and was at that very moment under an arreſt, on account of his improper behaviour to her. He at the ſame time, endeavoured to utter the beſt excuſe poſſible on the occaſion, and offered to make any reparation in his power.

The ſevere tone aſſumed by an irritated uncle, immediately moves the ſenſibility of Laura, and ſhe not only freely forgives the young officer, but even ſolicits his pardon. The pretended relation, at firſt ſeems to make ſome reſiſtance, but he at length permits himſelf to relent out of reſpect to the amiable object who had requeſted his forgiveneſs, and concludes the converſation, by demanding the kiſs of peace, which the lady grants without any ceremony to the aged officer.

One point was thus gained, but how was it poſſible to obtain the fatal receipt, without which the other would be of no avail? This alſo is overcome, by means of a ſtratagem. Some merchandize had been left, and diſpoſed of, and it being now neceſſary to certify the particulars, Laura, the unſuſpecting Laura, immediately ſubſcribes a liſt, in which, among other articles was, ſurreptitiouſly, introduced that of the kiſs!

By means of this trick, Dorbel, on his return from the *Boes de Saint-Laurent*, finds his niece had committed an imprudence, in conſequence of which he had loſt his wager. But the whole affair is at length arranged in an amicable manner, by the marriage of Fonroſe and Laura, who in the courſe of only two interviews had become deeply enamoured of each other.

POETRY.

"La Pitié ; Poëme en Quatre Chants." —Pity ; a Poem in Four Cantos, by JAMES DELILLE. 1 vol. with plates.

This poem, ſo long deſired, and rendered, even before the appearance of the whole, ſo celebrated both in conſequence of the reputation of its author, and the fragments inſerted by anticipation in the journals, has loſt nothing of its fame by publication. Notwithſtanding the criticiſms which have accompanied its progreſs, ſeveral different editions have diſappeared in ſucceſſion, as ſoon as they were announced, ſo that the author of the "Géorgiques," the "Jardins," and "l'Homme des Champs," ſtill maintains his priſtine reputation in the opinion of the public.

The firſt Canto depicts "Pity," as exerciſed

erciſed towards animals, domeſtics, relations, friends, and all thoſe who, either by their ſituation or their misfortunes, poſſeſs a claim upon ſuch minds as are not totally bereſt of ſenſibility. The ſecond treats of thoſe charitable inſtitutions, which every beneficent government erects for the relief of the diſtreſſed. The third exhibits thoſe efforts which compaſſion is enabled to effect during times of calamity, and more eſpecially amidſt the ſtormy periods of a revolution.

The following quotation will convey an idea of the author's ſenſibility in reſpect to certain domeſtic animals, particularly the dog:—

" Animal généreux, modèle d'amitié,
Qui, le jour et la nuit prodiguant les ſervices,
Gouvernes nos eroupeaux, ou gardes nos hoſpices,
Dont l'œil nous cherche encor de ſes regards mourans,
Sois donc et le ſujet et l'honneur de mes chants:
O toi qui, conſolant ta royale maîtreſſe,*
Juſqu'au dernier ſoupir lui prouvas ta tendreſſe,
Qui charmois ſes malheurs, égayois ſa priſon,
O! des adieux d'un frère unique et triſte don! †
Helas! lorſque le ſort qui lui ravit ſon père
Pour comble de malheur la ſépara d'un frère,
Livré ſeul aux rigueurs d'un deſtin ennemi,
Pour elle, il ſe priva de ſon dernier ami.
Que dis-je? des tyrans, incroyable caprice!
Celui qui fit traîner ſes parens au ſupplice,
Qui l'entoura de morts, l'accabla de revers,
Lui laiſſa l'animal, compagnon de ſes fers.
Et moi, qui proſcrivis leurs honneurs funéraires,
J'implore un monument pour des cendres ſi chères,‡
Pour toi qui, preſque ſeul au ſiècle des ingrats,
Dans les temps du malheur ne l'abandonnas pas!
Va donc dans l'Elyſée, où ton ombre repoſe,
Jouir des doux honneurs de ton apothéoſe!
Je ne te mettrai point près du chien de Procris,
J'offre un plus doux aſile à tes manes chéris;

De Poniatowki, de ſa ſœur vertueuſe,
Les jardins recevront ton ombre généreuſe.
La, parmi les gazons, les ruiſſeaux et les bois,
Tu dormiras tranquille; et la fille des rois,
En proie à tant de maux, objet de tant d'alarmes,
Y reviendra pleurer, s'il lui reſte de larmes."

Here follows an intereſting paſſage relative to the fate of thoſe obliged from poverty to have recourſe to the aſſiſtance of others.

" Je chante l'homme en proie à des maux plus cruels,
Qui, loin de ſes amis et des toits paternels,
Perdant de ſes foyers la douceur domeſtique,
Attend ou la Juſtice ou la Pitié publique.
Viens donc, ô ma Déeſſe! entrons dans ce ſéjour,
Où l'homme, dans les fers, languit privé du jour.
Hélas! tandis qu'auprès de leurs jeunes compagnes,
Dans les riches cités, dans les vertes campagnes,
Ses amis d'autrefois amuſent leurs loiſirs;
Lorſque, donnant à tous le ſignal des plaiſirs,
L'airain retentiſſant, et l'aiguille muette
Du temps, qui la conduit, vagabonde interprète,
Marquent au laboureur la fin de ſes travaux,
Aux mineurs haraſſés une trève à leurs maux;
Apellent chaque ſoir la jeuneſſe folâtre
Aux délices du bal, aux pompes du théâtre,
Où, d'un moment plus cher annonçant le retour,
De l'heure fortunée avertiſſent l'amour;
Le Temps, par la douleur, lui meſure les heures.
Réduit, pour ſeul plaiſir, dans ces noires demeures,
A lire quelques mots, où d'autres avant lui
Sur ces terribles murs ont tracé leur ennui;
Il eſt ſeul, dans un long et lugubre ſilence,
Pour lui le jour s'achève et le jour recommence;
Pour lui, plus de beaux jours, de ruiſſeaux, de gazon,
Cette voûte eſt ſon ciel, ces murs ſon horizon;
Son regard, élevé vers le flambeau céleſte,
Vient mourir dans la nuit de ſon cachot funeſte;
Rien n'égaye à ſes yeux ſa morne obſcurité;
Ou ſi par des barreaux, avares de clarté,
Un foible jour ſe gliſſe en ces antres funèbres,
Il redouble pour lui les horreurs des ténèbres,
Et, le cœur conſumé d'un regret ſans eſpoir,
Il cherche la lumière, et gémit de la voir."

We ſhall conclude with a quotation relative to the crimes which unfortunately accompanied the late revolution in France.

" A peine la Diſcorde, en ſes noirs ſacrifices,
Du ſang de l'innocence a goûté les prémices,

* La reine avoit un chien qui la ſuivit à la Conciergerie, et qui, ſans ceſſe repouſſé et maltraité, couchoit à la porte de cette priſon, et y revint après la mort de ſa maîtreſſe.

† Marie-Thérèſe-Charlotte avoit reçu du ſon frère un chien qu'elle emmena avec elle en ſortant du Temple, qui a voyagé avec elle, et qui a péri en 1801, en tombant d'un balcon du palais Poniatowki à Varſovie.

‡ M. Delille avoit blâmé, dans un autre poëme, les honneurs du tombeau accordés aux chiens; il chante ici la palinodie.

Sa terrible moiſſon le pourſuit en tout lieu ;
Les temples des beaux-arts, les demeures de Dieu,
Les lieux où nous prions les puiſſances céleſtes
Des proſcrits entaſſés ſont les dépôts funeſtes.
Tous les bras ſont vendus, tous les cœurs ſont cruels.
Image de ces dieux, la terreur des mortels,
Dont nul n'oſe aborder l'autel impitoyable,
Que dégoûtant du ſang de quelque miſérable.
L'idole à qui la France a confié ſon ſort,
N'accepte que du ſang, ne ſourit qu'à la mort.
Femme, enfant, ſont voués à ſon culte terrible,
L'innocente beauté pare ſa pompe horrible :
La hache eſt ſans repos, la crainte ſans eſpoir ;
Le matin dit les noms des victimes du ſoir ;
L'effroi veille au milieu des familles tremblantes,
Les jours ſont inquiets et les nuits menaçantes.
Imprudent, jadis fier de ton nom, de ton or,
Hâte-toi d'enfouir tes titres, ton tréſor !
Tout ce qui fut heureux demeure ſans excuſe,
L'opulence dénonce, et la naiſſance accuſe.
Pour racheter tes jours, en vain ton or eſt prêt ;
Le fiſc inexorable a dicté ton arrêt,
L'avidité peut vendre une paix paſſagère ;
Mais elle veut ſa proie, et ſa proie toute entière.
Ne parle plus d'amis, de devoirs, de liens,
Plus d'amis, de parens et de concitoyens :
Le fils épouvanté craint l'abord de ſon père,
Le frère ſe détourne à l'aſpect de ſon frère,
L'amour même eſt timide, et dans ſon abandon
La nature eſt ſans voix ſous des lois ſans pardon."

" Poëſies de Marguerite Eleonore Clotilde de Vallon Chalys," &c.—The poetical works of MARGERITA ELEONORA CLOTILDA DE VALLON CHALYS, afterwards Madame de Surville, a French Poeteſs of the 15th Century, 1 vol. 8vo.

We are told by Vanderbourg, the Editor, that this lady was born in 1405, and in 1495, chaunted the triumphs of Charles VIII. Although ſhe never quitted the province in which ſhe was born, yet her language is aſſerted to be ſuperior to that of Marot ; and to render the whole more ſurprizing, this accompliſhed female was not perſonally acquainted with any of the great writers of her time, and, if we are to believe her panegyriſt, only profited ſo far by their writings as to avoid the bad taſte then prevalent.

" Married at fifteen years of age, to a young Chevalier, who defended the cauſe of Charles VII. againſt the Engliſh, and the Duke of Burgundy, ſhe addreſſed an Epiſtle to him, which Sappho herſelf would not have diſavowed, but which, ſo far from containing any ſentiments capable of alarming the ſtricteſt virtue, only breathed the fire of patriotiſm and conjugal love. This fame female dictated rules for French compoſition, which were not adopted until two centuries afterwards, although ſhe herſelf conſtantly obſerved them. She was greatly reſpected by Margaret of Scotland, the daughter-in-law of Charles VII. and ſhe had many pupils, who inherited a portion of her talents : the veſtiges of her ſchool are, however, entirely obliterated, and ſhe remained unknown to all the literary men of her age. After the lapſe of three centuries," adds the Editor, " I now preſent a portion of her works, ſnatched, as if by a miracle, from the ravages of time, and the diſaſters of the late revolution."

As this work appears to be conſideredas apocryphal by ſome of the French critics, who are pleaſed to rank it with the productions of our Chatterton, we ſhall content ourſelves with the tranſcription of a few lines by way of aſpecimen:

HEROIDE A SON ESPOULX BERENGER.

" Clotilde au ſien amy doulce mande accolade,
A ſon eſpoulx, ſalut, reſpect, amour !
Ah ! tandis qu'eſplorée et de cœur ſi malade,
Te quier la nuict, te redemande au jour,
Que deviens, où cours-tu ! loing de ta bien aymée,
Où les deſtins entraiſnent donc tes pas !
Faut que le dize, hélas ! ſ'en croy la Renommée,
De bien long temps ne te revoyrai pas !
Bellone, au front d'arhain, ravage nos provinces ;
France eſt en proye aux dents des léoparts :
Banny par ſes ſubjects, le plus noble des princes
Erre, et proſcript en ſes propres remparts,
De chaſtels en chaſtels et de villes en villes,
Contrainct de fuyr lieux ou devoit régner,
Pendant qu'hommes felons, clercs et tourbes ſerviles
L'ozent, ô crime ! en juſdment aſſigner !
Non, non ; ne peult durer tant coupable vertige ;
O peuple Franc, reviendraz à ton roy !
Et, pour te rendre à luy, quand faudroit d'ung prodige,
L'attends du ceil en ce commun deſroy.
De tant de maulx, amy, ce penſer me conſole :
Onc n'a pars vengié divins ſecours
Comme deſgatz de flots, de volcans et d'Eole,
Plus ſont affreux, plus croy que ſeront courts."

" Nou-

"Nouvelle Almanack des Muſes," &c. A New Almanack of the Muſes, for the Gregorian year 1803.

This little periodical work contains a variety of French poetry, among which we find an Ode on the death of a celebrated naturaliſt, (*Ode ſur la Mort de Dolomieu*); and verſes on the anniverſary of the birth of a female author, (*Anniverſaire de la Naiſſance de Madame du Boccage*), by FORTUNEE BRIQUET. The following extract from the *Epître à Molière*, by C. VALMALETE, exhibits the promiſe of talents; the poet of the preſent, laments that the ſatiriſt of the laſt age is no more, on account of the abundant crop of folly that now prevails:

"Fière de ton abſence, elle régne, et ſa voix
Sans obſtacle chez nous dicte aujourd'hui des loix;
Elle n'a plus l'habit d'un marquis ou d'un comte,
Ni de ces fats titrés qui, ſans crainte et ſans honte,
Cachant ſous de grands airs le plus petit eſprit,
Ne ſavaient que jouer, boire et vivre à crédit;
Mais elle a pris le ton, la groteſque manière
D'un nouveau-parvenu, dont l'écorce groſſière
De ſon eſprit groſſièr eſt l'emblême certain.
En vain le gout par toi fut vengé de Cotin;
Chaque jour dans Paris voit croître la famille:
Un peuple de Cotins autour de nous fourmille.
De la gloire d'un jour zêlateurs forcenés,
A ſe détruire entre eux on les voit acharnés;
Leur Muſe ſe nourrit de fiel, de calomnie;
La haine et ſes fureurs, voilà tout leur génie!
L'un ſe dit philoſophe, et n'eſt point tolérant;
L'autre croit tout ſavoir, et n'eſt qu'un ignorant.
Tous montrent à l'envi le ſeul talent de nuire;
L'art de calomnier eſt pour eux l'art d'écrire.
Du Louvre à la cité, de la ville au faubourg
Circule librement l'effronté calembourg;
Le vrai ſeul nous déplait, et banni ſans ſcrupule,
Le naturel bientôt ſera ſeul ridicule.
Ah! s'il n'était du moins banni que des écrits!
Mais partout le menſonge infecte les eſprits, etc.

"Poéſies de FRANÇOIS-MARIE-GUILLAUME DUAULT." The Poems of FRANCIS MARY WILLIAM DUAULT. The author of this little volume has trodden in the ſteps of Parny and Bertin. The preſent collection is divided into two parts; the firſt is entitled "The Atheniade; or, Loves," and the ſecond "The Four Seaſons." Citizen Duault, like all young poets, is greatly attached to a rural life, and the charming ſcenes preſented by the country. In the following deſcription of a village he endeavours to unite ſylvan deſcriptions with the effuſions of the heart:

"Que puis-je ſouhaiter dans ce modeſte enclos
Où je poſſède en paix l'objet de ma tendreſſe?
Ici, n'avons-nous pas l'amour, la liberté,
Des fleurs, des lits de mouſſe, un ruiſſeau ſous l'ombrage,
Des chênes pour l'hiver, des tilleuls pour l'éte,
Un verger, des moiſſons, leurs travaux, la ſanté,
Tout ce qui paſſe enfin pour les tréſors du ſage?
Ah! tous ces jardins ſi pompeux
Qu'en ſes vers enchanteurs a célébré Delille,
Me rendraient-ils jamais plus content, plus heureux;
Me verraient-ils plus amoureux?
L'Amour n'a t-il pas tout dès qu'il trouve un aſyle?
Ce toit ne brille point au ſommet d'un côteau;
Les débris diſperſés d'un antique château,
De rochers caverneux les maſſes entaſſées,
N'égarent point ici l'eſſor de mes penſées:
De plus ſimples objets y contentent mon cœur.
D'un bois myſtérieux la ſauvage épaiſſeur,
Des buiſſons, des roſiers, un aſpect ſolitaire,
De la poſſeſſion le preſtige ordinaire,
Font de cette retraite un ſéjour enchanté.
Là, fille du repos et de la liberté,
Fière autant que volage, un peu capricieuſe,
Fuyant d'un cabinet l'enceinte ſoucieuſe,
Et les in-folios, et leurs ſecs amateurs,
L'Imagination me promet ſes faveurs.
Là, plus ſouvent encor l'amiable Réverie,
D'eſpoir, de ſouvenirs, de chimères nourrie,
Le cou nonchalament incliné ſur ſon ſein,
Les yeux fixes, marchant à pas lents, ſans deſſein,
Effeuillant un bouquet d'une main indolente,
Entretient dans mon cœur le ſonge qui l'enchante;
Me guide en m'égarant, et par un long détour
M'amène vers la grotte où m'appelait l'Amour.

The following inſcriptions are engraven on a beech, and the other deſigned for an urn, will ſuffice to ſhow that our youthful

ſul poet knows how to excel even in plaintive and melancholy ſubjects:

VERS GRAVES SUR UN HETRE.

"Lorſque mon amante fidelle
Ici viendra chercher le frais,
Zéphire, effleure ſes attraits
Du jeu careſſant de ton aile.
Et toi, l'ornement de ces lieux,
Bel arbre que ſon nom décore,
Ne révèle de tous mes vœux
Que celui de l'y voir encore.

L'URNE.

"Du cercueil où repoſe Heloïſe fidelle
Ce vaſe renferme un débris:
Que ce monument vous rappelle
Et ſes malheurs et ſes écrits.
O vous, triſtes amans, dont la mélancholie
Cherche ici le ſilence et fuit l'éclat du jour,
Plaignez, plaignez les maux que nous cauſe l'amour
Mais conſacrez-lui votre vie"

Account of the ANCIENT TAPESTRY *repreſenting the Invaſion of England by* WILLIAM *the* CONQUEROR, *embroidered by* QUEEN MATILDA.*

THIS Tapeſtry, which is at preſent exhibited to the public, repreſents a ſeries of the events of one of the greateſt and moſt fortunate expeditions that ever was undertaken—*The Conqueſt of England, in* 1066, *by William the Baſtard, Duke of Normandy, afterwards diſtinguiſhed by the Title of the Conqueror.* This hiſtorical monument is acknowledged by all connoiſſeurs as contemporary with the Conqueſt; and the tradition of the country in which it was found (not decreaſed by the lapſe of ſeven centuries,) attributes the work to Queen Matilda, the wife of William. The tradition is, that the Princeſs, with the Ladies of her Court, wrought the ſeries of the events of this memorable enterprize. If we may compare the rudeneſs of the feudal times with the ſimplicity of the heroic times of antiquity, we may alſo compare Matilda, who traces the conqueſt of England with her needle, with the Helen of Homer, who traced on canvas the exploits of the Trojans and of the Greeks before Troy.

This tapeſtry, which is 214 feet in length, and eighteen inches in breadth, was exhibited from time immemorial, on certain days of the year, in the cathedral church of Bayeux. This ſolemn and periodical exhibition has, no doubt, contributed to preſerve the tradition reſpecting the origin of this work.

Latin inſcriptions are placed at the head of each event; and this tapeſtry of Matilda may be conſidered as determining certain doubtful points in hiſtory, and may correct the errors, and ſupply the defects, of the writers of the time. We ſhall give a ſhort account of each of theſe events.

No. I.—*Rex. Edward.*—Edward King of England,

Seated on his throne, commands Harold to depart for Normandy, to announce to Duke William, that he has named him as ſucceſſor to the Engliſh throne. Duke William was the near relation of the King of England. The latter was already aſſured of William's intention to accept the crown, by the means of Robert, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who before this had been diſpatched to the Duke with a ſimilar meſſage.

No. II.—*Harold, Dux Anglorum, et ſui Milites, equitant ad Boſham.*—Harold, Duke of the Engliſh, marches with his Cavalry to Boſham, to embark.

Here Harold is called the Duke of the Engliſh. Cotemporary hiſtorians ſpeak of him as Duke of Weſſex, and Earl of Kent. Theſe figures furniſh curious obſervations relative to the coſtume and manners of the times.—Harold marches with a falcon on his hand, according to the cuſtom of the great lords of the times; his dogs precede him. His beard is ſhaved; but he wears muſtachios, which we do not perceive in the figures of Frenchmen of the

* Engravings of this tapeſtry, which is wrought in thread and worſted of different colours, on a ground of white ſtuff, are to be found in the ſixth and eighth Volumes of the Academy of *Belles Lettres*, with an explanation by Lancelot; and in the firſt and ſecond Volumes of *The French Monarchy*, by Montfaucon. We have availed ourſelves, in this deſcription, of ſeveral obſervations of theſe two learned men.

the ſame period. The ſhort cloak attached to the right ſhoulder is ſuch as has formed, in all times ſince, the drapery of heraldry.

No. III.—*Eccleſia* :—A Church.

After Harold had arrived at Boſham, a ſea-port belonging to that Prince, he and his ſquire proceed to church to pray for a happy paſſage. It is to be obſerved, that trees rudely drawn, edifices, and drapery, form the partitions between the different parts of the hiſtory, in the ſame manner as in the ancient *baſs-relievos*.

No. IV.—*Hic Harold mare navigavit.*—Harold embarks.

Harold and his ſuite, previous to embarking, partake of a collation. Several of them drink out of large horns, whoſe uſe is very ancient. Harold's people enter the boat to embark, having with them the falcons and dogs of their maſter.

No. V.—*Et velis vento plenis, venit in terram Widonis Comitis.*—The winds drive Harold upon the territories of Count Guy.

This Guy was Count of Ponthieu; and Harold is compelled by the ſtorm to land upon his coaſt. The ſhip has but one maſt; and a great number of bucklers are ranged round the deck, in the ſame manner as we ſee in the paintings of the Herculaneum; ſo long is it before ancient cuſtoms are effaced.

No. VI.—*Harold.*—Harold.

Harold, in his boat, advances to the ſhore, to ſpeak to Guy, whom he ſees there. The barbarous rights of nations of that time do not afford him much conſolation on this accident.

No. VII.—*Hic apprehendit Wido Haroldo.*

Harold is no ſooner landed, than he is ſeized by two armed men by the orders of Guy. The Count is on horſeback, having no other arms than a large ſword in his hand. We know not what could be the uſe or occaſion of a horn, which hangs from the ſaddle, with the point downwards.—A guard of four horſe follow him, armed with ſwords, lances, and bucklers; which laſt are decorated with emblems, which, however, are not to be taken for armorial-bearings, ſuch as are now in uſe. In the 11th century theſe emblems were devices of the particular warriors; but were not yet become the hereditary enſigns of families, as they were in the following century.

No. VIII.—*Et duxit; eum ad Belſem; et ibi eum; tenuit.*—And orders him to be conducted to Baurain, where he holds him priſoner.

Guy on horſeback, with a falcon on his finger, conducts him priſoner to Belſem. This Belſem is *Baurain le Chateau*. His priſoners precede the Count. Harold is on horſeback with a falcon on his finger. His attendants are on foot, guarded by ſoldiers.

No. IX.—*Vbi. Harold: et parabolant.*

At this place Guy and Harold come to an explanation. It is probable that Harold here ſtates to Guy, that he is an Ambaſſador of the King of England; and that Guy propoſes to him to treat of the ranſom to be paid for his being ſet free. Guy is ſeated on a kind of throne, with a ſword in his hand.

No. X.—*Vbi Nvntii Wilelmi Ducis venerunt ad Widonem.* — At this place, alſo, Ambaſſadors from William come to demand Harold.

William Duke of Normandy, informed of the purport of Harold's embaſſy, and being made acquainted with his captivity, diſpatched meſſengers to the Count of Ponthieu, to require the releaſe of his priſoner. Guy wears a coat of mail, and has a battle-axe in his left hand. The ambaſſadors have landed; and, while they open their commiſſion to the Count, a valet holds their horſes by the bridle.

The valet is a dwarf, whoſe name, Turold, is written over his head. It was a cuſtom of that time, in the courts of great lords, to uſe dwarfs for valets or pages. Dominichino has placed dwarfs in the ſuite of the Emperor Otho; and Raphael has done the ſame in a ſeries of paintings of the hiſtory of Conſtantine.

No. XI.—*Nuntii Willelmi*—Ambaſſadors of William.

To ſhow that theſe Ambaſſadors are different from the two former, the groupes are ſeparated by a ſpecies of vaulted edifice. Intreaties and remonſtrances having failed to procure Harold's releaſe, William next employs menaces. The two ambaſſadors are knights, who arrive on the full gallop, with their lances couched. They appear to announce that their embaſſy is of a leſs amicable nature than the former. A young man, whoſe cap reſembles

bles a Phrygian cap, is mounted on the branch of a tree, which ſeparates this ſubject from the one which follows. He is looking with eagerneſs and admiration at the two knights.

No. XII.—*Hic venit Nuntius ad Wilgelmum Ducem.*

In this pannel a meſſenger arrives at William's Court. It has been imagined that this meſſenger, who ſpeaks here to William, was one of the meſſengers he firſt ſent to Guy ; and perhaps, was the dwarf Turold. Thoſe who have thought ſo have overlooked the circumſtance that the meſſenger has muſtachios, and conſequently is an Engliſhman, one of Harold's ſuite, who, at the time of his maſter's being made priſoner, might have eſcaped, and is now come to the Caſtle of Rouen to inform the Duke of Harold's impriſonment. We ſhall ſee, hereafter, ſimilar anachroniſms in the ſeries of this hiſtory. The Caſtle of Rouen terminates the ſcene.

No. XIII.—*Hic. Wido. adduxit. Haroldum. ad Wilgelmum. Normannorum. Ducem.* —Guy couducts Harold to William Duke of Normandy.

The Count of Ponthieu, intimidated by William's menaces, conducts his priſoner to Eu ; where the Duke is come in perſon to receive him.

No. XIV.—*Hic Dux Wilgelm cum Haroldo venit ad palatio ſi um.*

Duke William conducts Harold to his palace. This part of the hiſtory is divided into two ſcenes : In the firſt the Duke in perſon eſcorts the Engliſh Ambaſſador to his caſtle at Rouen. In the ſecond the Duke gives an audience of ceremony, in the grand-hall of his palace, to the Ambaſſador, who is ſtanding before him. The Duke is ſeated on a magnificent throne.

No. XV.—*Vir Vnus Clericus et Aelfgiva.* Here are ſeen a Secretary and Aelfgide.

The Duke of Normandy promiſes his daughter in marriage to the Duke Harold. A Secretary preſents the princeſs to him, to indicate that this promiſe was not merely a verbal one.

No. XVI.—*Hic Wilem Dux et exercitus eius venerunt ad Montem Michaelis.*— Duke William arrives with his army at Mount St. Michael.

During theſe events, Conan, Duke of Britanny, had declared war againſt the Duke of Normandy, who invites his new gueſt and his ſuite to join his army. They are armed in coats of mail. Their eſquires follow ; and the whole march towards mount St. Michael, the caſtle of which is ſeen on the top of an eminence.

No. XVII. — *Et hic tranſierunt flumen Coſnonis. Hic Harold dux trahebat eos ab arena.*—They paſs the river Coeſnon, where Duke Harold extricates them from the ſand.

It is well known that the paſſage of this river, which the tides frequently fill with a moving ſand, is very dangerous. In this part of the picture are ſeen men and horſes plunged in the ſand, and unable to extricate themſelves. Harold, a man of unuſual ſtature and ſtrength, in this extremity, is of great ſervice to his allies. It ſeems that the author of the hiſtory wasanxious not to omit the ſmalleſt circumſtance which might diſplay the ſtrict union between Harold and the Duke of Normandy, in order the more ſtrongly to expoſe the ſubſequent diſloyalty and ingratitude of the Engliſhman.

No. XVIII.—*Et venerunt ad Dol, et Conan ergo vertit.*—They arrive at Dol, and Conan takes flight.

The Lord of Dol was at war with Conan, who then ſat down before his city. A man deſcends from the walls by a cord, in order to inform William of the extremity to which the place is reduced. At the approach of the Normans Conan takes flight, and ſhelters himſelfat Rennes, (Rednes,) the uſual reſidence of Conan, and the capital of Brittany.

No. XIX. — *Hic Milites Willelmi ducis pugnant contra Dinantes.*—The troops of William attack Dinantes.

They aſſault the town, ſituated on an eminence. The Normans ſet fire to the paliſadoes.

No. XX.—*Et Conan Claves porrexit.*— And Conan brought the Keys of the City.

It appeared that this Count was come to the relief of Dinant, but was obliged, by the valour of the Normans to capitulate with William, and to do him homage for Britanny. Here the tapeſtry contains the ſupplement of his hiſtory. Conan is ſeen preſenting William with the keys of the city at the end of his lance.

No.

No. XXI.—*Hic Wilelm dedit Haroldo Arma.*—William gives arms to Harold.

That is to ſay, he arms him after the faſhion of knighthood.

No. XXII.—*Hic Willelm venit Bagias.*—William comes to Bayeux.

A brother of the Duke of Normandy by the mother's ſide was at that time Biſhop of Bayeux.

No. XXIII.—*Ubi Harold Sacramentum fecit Willelmo Dugi.*—Where Harold takes the oath of fidelity to Duke William.

William is ſeated on an elevated throne. The Engliſh Duke ſtanding before him, with his head uncovered, is placed between two large caſes of relics. He has the right hand upon one and the left upon the other, and is in the act of pronouncing the oath, by which he acknowledges William, as named by Edward his ſucceſſor in the throne of England, and promiſes to be faithful to him.

No. XXIV.—*HicHarold Dux reverſus eſt ad Anglicam Terram.*—Duke Harold returns to England.

He croſſes the ſea, and lands at a place whoſe name is not mentioned.—It is probable that it is Boſham, whence he departed. A woman at the top of the ramparts appears to be rejoicing at the return of the Lord of the Caſtle.—The windows are crowded with people, whoſe eyes are fixed on the veſſel. Harold is no ſooner arrived than, followed by his eſquire, he mounts on horſeback, and takes his route to the Court.

No. XXV.—*Et venit ad Edvardy. Regem.*

He preſents himſelf to King Edward. Harold is accompanied only by his eſquire, who carries his battle-axe.—The King, ſeated on his throne, appears to be liſtening attentively to the ſucceſs of the embaſſy.

No. XXVI.—*Hic portatur. Corpus. Eadwardi. Regis. ad Eccleſiam. S. Petri Apli.*—The corpſe of King Edward is borne to the church of St. Peter the Apoſtle.

Here is another anachroniſm. The interment of the King of England precedes his ſickneſs and death. The church in which he is buried is that of St. Peter, in Weſtminſter. Above is ſeen a celeſtial hand, which appears to bleſs the remains of Edward. It is to be obſerved that a ſimilar hand is found on the medals ſtruck on the death of Conſtantine the Great.

No. XXVII.—*Adwardus. Rex in Lecto. alloquitur. Fideles.*—King Edward, upon his death-bed, addreſſes his Courtiers.

The King is in his laſt moments, and is fervently uttering his laſt words.

No. XXVIII.—*Et Hic Defunctus eſt.* And ſoon after dies.

Several of his attendants are employed in performing the uſual duties to the body.

No. XXIX.—*Hic. Dederunt. Haroldo. Coronam. Regis.*—The Crown is preſented to Harold.

This Prince, at the head of a powerful party, aſcends the Throne of his brother-in-law, regardleſs of his oath to Duke William. The Crown is preſented to him on the day of Edward the Confeſſor's interment.

No. XXX.—*Hic. Reſidet. Harold. Rex. Anglorum.*—Harold is ſeated on his Throne as King of England.

The treaſon of Harold is now complete. He is ſeated on the Throne of England, ſurrounded with all the enſigns of royalty. On one ſide are the principal officers of the army, who acknowledge him as King; on the other, Stigant, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who had placed the Crown on his head. An inſcription expreſſes that fact.

No. XXXI.—*Stigant Archieps.*—The Archbiſhop Stigant.

He wears the archipiſcopal robes.—A croud of people, at the entrance of the caſtle, pay homage to the new King.

No. XXXII.—*Iſti mirantur Stellam.*—The appearance of a comet is beheld with conſternation.

The hiſtorians of that time ſpeak of the appearance of a comet in that year. This name has been often given to wandering meteors; and its appearance was ſuppoſed to predict the misfortunes of the new King, and the ſubſequent revolution of England.

No. XXXIII.—*Harold.*—Harold.

In the following groupe, Harold appears in great anxiety on his throne.—He riſes; he puts on his armour, and bears

bears a lance in his hand. He has no other attendant but his eſquire. The dreaded meteor is placed above them.

No. XXXIV.—*Hic Navis. Anglica. venit. in. Terram. Willelmi. Dvcis.*—An Engliſh ſhip arrives in the territory of Duke William.

An Engliſh veſſel departs expreſsly to inform the Duke of Normandy of the events that have followed the death of King Edward.

No. XXXV.—*Hic Willelm Dvx jvſſit Naves Edificare.*— Duke William commands the building of veſſels.

The Duke of Normandy reſolves to puniſh the treachery of Harold. The enterprize appears difficult. He frequently aſſembles his council; and, notwithſtanding the remonſtrances of ſome of the members, who do not believe that the Duke of Normandy can poſſeſs himſelf of ſufficient force for the conqueſt of England, he perſiſts in demanding aid of his French and Flemiſh allies. He aſſembles an army of fifty thouſand men, and prepares to invade England. The Duke, ſeated in the Council, having already decreed the enterprize, ſpeaks to the principal of his ſhipwrights, who is on the point of departing to execute William's orders, and conſtruct a fleet ſufficiently numerous to convey this large force to England.

The groupes which follow are without inſcription. The trees of an ancient foreſt are ſeen falling beneath the axe. In one place are ſeen men hewing the wood and preparing the planks; in another, ſhipwrights building veſſels; which are at length ready to depart. Nothing remains but to launch them into the ſea; which is the ſubject of the next pannel, explained by an inſcription.

No. XXXVI. — *Hic trahvnt Naves ad mare.*—The veſſels are launched.

No. XXXVII. — *Iſti portant arma ad Naves, et hic trahvnt carrvm cvm vino et armis.*—People are employed in conveying arms on board, and ſome conduct a waggon laden with wine and arms.

For an expedition of ſuch magnitude, a prodigious quantity of arms, ammunition, and proviſion, was neceſſary; and this forms the ſubject of this pannel. A number of men are ſeen carrying on board the veſſels a great quantity of coats of mail, caſques, pikes, ſwords, and caſks of wine. Hiſtorians, who ſtate William's fleet to amount to three thouſand veſſels of various kinds, allot ſeven hundred for tranſports.

No. XXXVIII. — *Hic Willelm Dux in magno navigio mare tranſivit et venit ad Pevenesae.*—Duke William, with a great fleet, paſſes the ſea, and arrives at Pevenſey.

The Duke of Normandy was detained in the harbour of St. Valery more than a month, waiting for a favourable wind. At length he ſet ſail on the 22d of September, 1066, and landed, without obſtacle, at Pevenſey in Suſſex. The painter here repreſents a great fleet, crowded with men and horſes. William is ſeen on the deck of the largeſt veſſel, who carries at her maſt-head a ſtandard and a croſs; a flag is alſo placed on the poop. Theſe veſſels have each one maſt, with a ſingle ſail.

No. XXXIX.—*Hic exevnte Cavalli de Navibus.* — The horſes are diſembarked.

The troops are already landed, and the unladen ſhips are ranged along the ſhore. The painter repreſents here only the landing of the horſes. It is to be obſerved that he has omitted, in the hiſtory of this debarkation, William's accidental fall, which he himſelf conſtrued into a good omen.

No. XL.—*Et Hic. Milites. feſtinavervnt. Heſtingam. Vt Cibvm. raperentur.*—The Troops preſs forward to ſeize upon Haſtings, to ſecure proviſions.

Horſemen, armed, are ſeen marching towards Haſtings. Foragers have already brought from the neighbouring farms a number of cattle and ſheep.

No. XLI.—*Hic eſt. Wadard.*—This is Wadard.

This horſeman, armed, ſuperintending the butchers and cooks who follow, and whoſe mere ſirname is written without any deſcription, is, probably, the grand purveyor. This omiſſion of his title, and the name ſtanding as that of a perſon ſufficiently known, is an internal proof, confirming the tradition, that the tapeſtry is contemporary with the Conqueſt.

No. XLII.—*Hic coquitvr Carn. et hic miniſtravervnt Miniſtri.* — Here proviſions are dreſſing; and the menial ſervants are performing their ſeparate functions.

The cooks are preparing the proviſions in various manners. A large caldron

caldron is on the fire. Some are preparing fowls of the farm-yard; and others, meats of a rarer kind.

No. XLIII.—*Hic fecerunt Prandium, et hic Epiſcopus Cibum et Potum benedicit.*—The repaſt is ſet out, and a Biſhop gives it his bleſſing.

Here are ſeen two large tables; the one is round, and is deſigned for the officers belonging to the Court; the other, more remarkable, is in the form of a half-circle. At this are ſeated Duke William and the Barons of his ſuite. A Biſhop bleſſes the table, and a page on his knees preſents the cup.

No. XLIV.—*Odo, Eps. Willelm, Rotbert.* Biſhop Odo, William, Robert.

The Duke of Normandy holds a council at Haſtings on the operations of the campaign. He is ſeated between his two brothers, with his ſword in his hand. At his right hand is Odo, Biſhop of Bayeux, and Robert, Count of Mortain, is on his left. Probably it is decided in this council to encamp themſelves, and fortify Haſtings; to await there the approach of the enemy, who, proud of his victory over the Norwegians, marches in full confidence to give battle.

No. XLV.—*Iſte juſſit ut foderetur Caſtellum, ad Haſtengam.*—He, Robert, orders that a ditch be dug around the fortified camp at Haſtings.

As this inſcription immediately follows the name of Robert, it appears that this Count of Mortain had the charge of ſuperintending the operations ordered in council. It is, therefore, this officer who, with a ſmall ſtandard in his hand, encourages the labourers to work. They are digging in the trench, and already the camp is paliſadoed. The inſcription *Ceaſtra*, for *Caſtra*, ſhews the camp.

No. XLVI.—*Hic Nuntiatum eſt Willelmo de Harold.*—William receives news reſpecting Harold.

A ſoldier approaches William, whom he appears to inform, with a myſterious air, of the enemy's approach.

No. XLVII.—*Hic Domus incenditur.*—The troops ſet fire to a houſe.

It appears that, in conſequence of the news of the enemy's approach, William's troops ſet fire to a houſe, which embarraſſed the movement of the army. A woman, leading her ſon by the hand, is coming out of the houſe, to which two men are ſetting fire. Hiſtory is ſilent on this fact. It is known, however, that after the battle of Haſtings, when Dover was taken and burnt by the ſoldiery, the Duke of Normandy ordered a compenſation to be made the inhabitants. Perhaps the woman and child repreſents a ſimilar act of humanity performed by William on this occaſion.

No. XLVIII.—*Hic milites exierunt de Haſtenga, venerunt ad prelium contra Haroldum Regem.*—William's army marches out of the camp of Haſtings to meet that of King Harold.

The Duke of Normandy did not wait for Harold in his camp, but marched out to meet him. The Duke is ſeen completely armed, and ready to mount his charger. The horſe are marching towards the enemy.

No XLIX.—*Hic Willelm Dux interrogat Vital, ſi vidiſſet Exercitum Haroldi.*—Duke William inquires of Vital if he had ſeen Harold's army.

The Duke, at the head of his horſe, a baton in his hand, is queſtioning a horſeman, who approaches him on the full gallop. The horſeman appears to be the chief of a troop of cavalry, ſent to reconnoitre. The inſcription gives us his name; he points to the ſide on which the enemy is approaching.

No. L.—*Iſte nontiat Haroldum Rege. de Exercitu Willelmi Ducis.*—A perſon informs King Harold that the Duke's army approaches.

The King of England had alſo ſent to reconnoitre; he had even ſent ſpies into the camp of William, who, diſcovering them, ordered every part of his preparations to be ſhown to them, and then ſent them back to their maſter. A foot-ſoldier who precedes Harold points to the enemy.

No. LI.—*Hic Willelm Dux alloquitur ſuis militibus, ut preparent ſe viriliter et ſapienter ad prelium contra Anglorum exercitum.*—Duke William harangues his troops. He exhorts them to combine prudence with valour in engaging the Engliſh army.

The two armies are drawn up in the preſence of each other; the Duke of Normandy harangues the French, encouraging them to the onſet; the hiſtorians of the time give his ſpeech. In the picture William appears to be near the concluſion of his ſpeech; his troops begin to charge the enemy; there is only a ſingle horſeman near William,

William, who turns round to liſten to his concluding words; the battle commences; the horſe couch their lances; the archers, marching on foot before the horſe, have their bows bent; a ſhower of arrows are diſcharged; the bucklers of the enemy are ſtuck full of them; many of the enemy fall; the carnage is great. The border of this pannel is covered, at the bottom, with dead bodies; in the ſame manner the bodies of Amazons form the frize of a *Sarcophagus*, on which is repreſented their battle with the Athenians: ſo the bodies of the children of Niobe ornament the borders of a tomb, the bas-relief of which repreſents the vengeance of the ſon of Latona on that unfortunate family.

No. LII.—*Hic ceciderunt Lewine et Gurd, Fratres Haroldi Regis.* — Lewin and Gurd, Brothers of King Harold, are ſlain.

The latter, who is here called Gurd, is known in hiſtory by the title of Count of Word; he and his brother Lewin fell in the combat.

No. LIII.—*Hic ceciderunt ſimul Angli et Franci in prelio.*—Here is a dreadful carnage of Engliſh and French.

Hiſtorians ſpeak of a ditch where the French are thrown into confuſion towards the end of the battle. The Engliſh are ſeen rallying on the edge of the ditch. The conteſt is bloody, and numbers of the combatants of both armies are ſeen plunged together into the ditch.

No. LIV.—*Hic Odo, Eps. baculum tenens comfortat Francos.*—Biſhop Odo, with a baton in his hand, encourages the French.

The misfortune at the ditch diſconcerts the Duke of Normandy's troops. Biſhop Odo, mounted on horſeback, and completely armed, raiſing his baton, reanimates the French, and leads them back to the combat. The latter words of the inſcription are effaced.

No. LV.—*Hic eſt Dux Willem.* — Duke William is ſeen here.

The Duke is at the ditch encouraging his troops. He raiſes his caſque to ſhow himſelf to his men. As he had been wounded, it is probable, that news had diſcouraged his troops. He revives their ſpirits; and, from that moment, the victory is no longer doubtful.

No. LVI.—*Hic Franci pugnant, et ceciderunt qui erant cum Haroldo.* — The French rally; and Harold's army is cut to pieces.

The tapeſtry here repreſents the French, who return to the combat with more vigour than ever. The Engliſh are routed, and cut to pieces.

No. LVII.—*Hic Harold Rex interfectus eſt.*—King Harold is ſlain.

He dies with his arms in his hand.—He is here ſeen fallen from his horſe, and extended on the ground. He had reigned only nine months. A horſeman, without diſmounting, pierces Harold's thigh; at which, according to the hiſtorians, Duke William was ſo much diſpleaſed, that he degraded him from the rank of a horſeman. The battle of Haſtings, which placed William the Conqueror and his deſcendants on the throne of England, was fought on the 14th of October, 1066.

This finiſhes the Embroidery of Matilda. Some of the latter figures are a little injured by time. Some learned men have been of opinion that this ſeries of pictures carried on the ſtory to the crowning of William; which opinion is not improbable, although nothing remains to put the queſtion out of doubt.

Account *of the late* Dr. Joseph Towers, *concluded from page* 546 *of our laſt Number.*

Memoir *of the late* Dr. Joseph Towers, *concluded.*

In the year 1790, Doctor Towers removed to St. John's-ſquare, Clerkenwell, where he continued to reſide until his death. About this time he publiſhed a pamphlet, entitled, "Thoughts on the Commencement of a New Parliament; with an Appendix, containing Remarks on the Letter of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke on the Revolution in France." There are ſome ſpirited and ſtriking remarks in this publication; the obſervations on the former parliament and their conduct are pertinent, and forcibly expreſſed; the charges appear to have been warranted by facts. The thoughts merited the conſideration of

every enlightened and upright ſenator. The Monthly Reviewers, with whom our author was wholly unconnected, gave ſo favourable, and at the ſame time ſo juſt, an account, not only of this work, but alſo of the author's talents and principles, that we have given an extract in the note below*.

In the year 1792, was formed, "The Society of the Friends of the People, aſſociated for the Purpoſe of obtaining a Parliamentary Reform." Doctor Towers readily joined in the eſtabliſhment of this inſtitution; and the advertiſement, notifying its exiſtence, gave a liſt of the firſt hundred aſſociators, among which there were no leſs than forty Members of Parliament. This ſociety ſoon after publiſhed an Account of the State of the Repreſentation of England and Wales, the ſubſtance of which was afterwards formed into a petition, and preſented to the Houſe of Commons, by Mr. Grey, on the 6th of May, 1793; the facts, contained in this ſtatement were accurately aſcertained, and were beyond controverſy ſtrictly true; at the ſame time, they were ſo glaring and pointed, that no little management and addreſs were neceſſary, to ſoften the impreſſion they apparently made, both in and out of the Houſe, as well as to avoid entering into the merits of the petition, and the arguments deducible from the allegations it contained. This was, however, the caſe, and one ſide of the Houſe conſidered it as a triumph of no inconſiderable conſequence; for "facts are ſtubborn things," and the buſineſs had an unpleaſant aſpect, when the conſequences reſulting from them were urged with ſuch manly force, as to ſtagger the moſt determined and inſenſible. This laudable attempt, however, entirely failed, and the repreſentatives of the people are ſtill appointed and choſen by the perſons, and under the ſame influence and direction, as were pointed out by the ſociety.

In 1793, beſides his ſhare in the Biographia, the Doctor brought out a pamphlet entitled "A Dialogue between an Aſſociator, and a well-informed Engliſhman, on the Grounds of the late Aſſociations, and the Commencement of a War with France;" ſoon after which, he alſo publiſhed another pamphlet called "Remarks on the Conduct, Principles, and Publications, of the Aſſociation at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, for preſerving Liberty and Property againſt Republicans and Levellers." Theſe pamphlets, which were publiſhed anonymouſly, contain ſome ſtriking and popular arguments againſt the Aſſociations, then recently formed, with obſervations on the motives which might lead ſome perſons to ſupport them, and encourage their increaſe. Our Author contends againſt the neceſſity and propriety of them: and particularly in the laſt pamphlet, he animadverts, with great force and ſpirit, againſt the proceedings and ſentiments of the Crown and Anchor Aſſociation. Much of the politics of the time, and the ſpirit and views of the two parties, into which the people were at this time divided, may be ſeen in theſe pamphlets. The tranſactions alluded to, being generally known, it is not at all neceſſary on this occaſion, to enter further into the ſubject; the ſame reaſon may be aſſigned for only ſhortly noticing two other ſmall and anonymous publications of our Author; one of which came out in the year 1796, and the other (being his laſt production) in the year following. The former of theſe is entitled, "An Addreſs to the Electors of Great Britain," and the latter, "Thoughts on National Inſanity." The advice given to the electors could not be objected to by men of any party; in all reſpects, it was proper and ſalutary; well ſuited to inſpire them with juſt ſentiments, and lead them to act as became freemen and independent members of a ſtate, enjoying peculiar privileges for which their anceſtors had long ſtruggled and fought. Our Author's principal aim in his laſt pamphlet was, to impreſs on the minds of the people, the ruinous conſequences of the late war; the folly of attempting by force to re-eſtabliſh monarchy in France; and the impolicy, as well as injuſtice, of this country's interfering with the internal government of a neighbouring nation.

In 1796, Dr. Towers collected, and publiſhed by ſubſcription, thirteen of his principal Tracts, and Pamphlets, in 3 vols. 8vo. the contents of each vol. in the order they

* "The merits of Dr. Towers, as a judicious and candid political writer, are already well known to the public. His preſent performance diſcovers the ſame ardent and enlightened zeal for liberty, undebaſed by any narrow party-views or attachments; the ſame liberal deſire of extending to others of every deſcription, that freedom of thought, ſpeech, and action, which he claims for himſelf; the ſame enlarged and truly patriotic love of his country, unaccompanied with any mean wiſh to depreſs or injure the country of his neighbours; the ſame manly openneſs of ſentiment, unmixed with any rude perſonalities or offenſive cenſures; and the ſame perſpicuity of ſtyle, which have diſtinguiſhed his former publications."

they ſtand, are given below*; to the 1ſt vol. are prefixed an admirable portrait of our Author, and a very reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers.

Thus cloſed the public literary labours of the ſubject of theſe Memoirs, and we ſhall conclude our account of his writings with obſerving, that, in his laſt four pamphlets the ſame ardour and independent ſpirit are conſpicuous that diſtinguiſhed his former publications, on political ſubjects, which the circumſtances of the times called forth.

Firm in his attachment to the cauſe of freedom, he preſerved a ſtrict uniformity of conduct through life; retaining to the laſt the political creed, which from his early days had ever his ſtrenuous ſupport.

Steady as Dr. Towers was in his principles on political points, he was not leſs ſo in his ſentiments on theological ſubjects; he often, and but a ſhort time before his death, mentioned, that the opinions he had formed on controverted points of Divinity, at the time he ſent his firſt pamphlet into the world, he had ſeen no reaſon in his maturer years to retract or doubt of. As to the queſtion ſo frequently and warmly agitated of late, reſpecting the doctrine of the Trinity, he adhered to the opinion of the late Dr. Samuel Clarke; except only that he was not ſo high an Arian as that great man. Though he was in habits of intimacy with many diſtinguiſhed characters, who embraced and were warm advocates for Unitarian principles, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word; he expreſſed no doubts of the pre-exiſtence of Chriſt; nor did he become a convert to their notions reſpecting materialiſm, or what is called philoſophical neceſſity. He had enlarged views of the divine benevolence, and was diſpoſed to think that, whatever might be the means of meliorating the hardened and wicked in another ſtate, the whole human race would ultimately have reaſon to acknowledge, that their exiſtence was a bleſſing beſtowed by the Father of Mercies.

Dr. Towers had enjoyed an unuſual ſhare of health and ſpirits, until about the beginning of the year 1795, when both appeared evidently to decline.

The loſs of his great and excellent friend, Dr. Kippis, towards the end of that year, was an event which we have reaſon to think dwelt much on his mind; their friendſhip was of the moſt laſting kind, founded on mutual eſteem, and fixed by mutual worth; it had been many years ripening, knew no interruption, and by death alone could be diſſolved. Soon after this event his activity abated, and he lived more retired than ever; few of his evenings were ſpent from home, nor did he mix much in the ſociety of literary men, as he had hitherto been accuſtomed. It is probable, that the want of his uſual exerciſe occaſioned the jaundice, which had ſeveral times attacked him, to gain ground, and undermine his conſtitution. When free from this diſorder, his ſtrength ſometimes appeared to be renewed, and his mind to reſume its accuſtomed vigour; which afforded, both to his family and friends the flattering expectation, that his health might be completely reſtored: but the winter of 1798, which proved very long and trying to many perſons of delicate habit, and particlarly to thoſe in advanced life, evidently ſhook and ſhattered his frame, which brought on a perceptible, though gradual, decay. He, however, continued occaſionally to viſit his friends and regularly to diſcharge his duty as a Miniſter, until the Sunday but one preceding his diſſolution. His family did not apprehend that this event was ſo near as it proved. Though low, and extremely weak, he retained the exerciſe of his mental faculties to the laſt, and on the very day of his deceaſe, Mrs. Towers and his ſon talked ſome time with him, on the moſt ſerious ſubjects; when he briefly, but ſcarcely articulately, began a religious converſation, in which he ſpoke of the ſteadineſs of his faith: he pronounced a bleſſing on his ſon, who addreſſed a prayer on his behalf to the Deity, at which he expreſſed his cordial ſatisfaction; at the ſame time declaring his thankfulneſs for the cares and attentions of an affectionate wife. After a ſhort interval, patient and reſigned, with-

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* Vol. I. A Vindication of the Political Opinions of Mr. Locke.—A Letter to Dr. Samuel Johnſon,—and Obſervations on Mr. Hume's Hiſtory of England.

Vol. II. Obſervations on the Rights and Duties of Juries.—A Letter to Dr. Nowell.—An Examination of the Charges brought againſt Lord Ruſſell and Algernon Sidney.—A Dialogue between two Gentleman, concerning the Application to Parliament, for Relief, in the Matter of Subſcription, &c.—A Review of the genuine Doctrines of Chriſtianity,—and an Oration delivered at the Interment of Dr. Caleb Fleming.

Vol. III. Thoughts on the Commencement of a New Parliament.—A Dialogue between an Aſſociator, and a well-informed Engliſhman —Remarks on the Conduct, Principles and Publications of the Crown and Anchor Aſſociation.—And an Eſſay on the Life, &c. of Dr. Samuel Johnſon.

without a ſtruggle, and almoſt without a groan, he breathed his laſt on the 20th day of May, 1799, but a few weeks after his entrance into the 64th year of his age. His remains were interred in a moſt reſpectful manner in Bunhil-Fields, and to evince their affectionate regard to the memory of their late paſtor, the expences of his funeral were defrayed by his congregation; five mourning coaches, and two gentlemen's carriages, followed the hearſe; and thoſe who attended in perſon, to pay the laſt mark of regard to their deceaſed friend, were, like him, diſtinguiſhed for their learning and their worth.

Doctor Towers had never more than two children, a ſon and a daughter; the latter died young; and the former has already diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a writer on an intereſting and difficult ſubject, being the author of a work, publiſhed in 1796, entitled, "Illuſtrations of Prophecy." Mrs. Towers, who ſurvived Dr. Towers, until January, 1803, as a wife, was active and affectionate, ever attentive to his intereſts, and diſcreet in the management of his concerns. A partner of ſuch a character and diſpoſition was to him of eſſential importance, he being, as is not uncommonly the caſe with literary men, but little diſpoſed to attend to pecuniary matters, and thoſe minute circumſtances, which, when once neglected, often embarraſs families, whoſe finances admit not of unneceſſary expence.

We have before noticed Dr. Towers's funeral ſermon, preached by the Rev. Mr. Lindſay, and which, with an oration pronounced at his interment, by the Rev. Thomas Jervis, have been publiſhed together: the compoſition of theſe pieces is of a very ſuperior kind; they diſcover abilities, not often diſplayed upon ſuch occaſions; in both, his character is faithfully delineated, with the pen of genius, and the feelings of friendſhip, from perſonal knowledge, acquired by frequent and familiar intercourſe for near 30 years paſt; the preſent writer can, however, aſſert, that the excellencies thoſe gentlemen have noticed, and the encomiums they have beſtowed on the deceaſed, were neither dictated by partiality, nor ſprung from the impreſſions of the moment; they did not exceed his merit. To theſe memorials of his virtues, and his worth, we refer the reader; it would indeed be difficult to follow the ſame track, to occupy the ſame ground, which they ſo well have trodden, without appearing to conſiderable diſadvantage.

With reſpect to his general character, we ſhall only obſerve, that its moſt prominent features were, a deteſtation of every ſpecies of tyranny; an inflexible, incorruptible integrity; a ſacred regard to truth; a ſpirit that diſdained meanneſs and ſervility: a benevolence that knew no bounds; a fortitude of mind which nothing could ſhake; a zeal for the beſt intereſts of mankind, that never relaxed, and which led to active, unremitting exertions for the public good, through the whole extent of his life. Probably there was not any perſon of his time, of whom it could with greater propriety be ſaid, than of him, that

"He would not ſide where juſtice is oppos'd,
Call falſehood truth, to Freedom give a wound,
Or yield to Vice the meed to Virtue due,
An empire to obtain: and all the wealth,
The pomp, and pow'r, that kingdoms can beſtow;
Though Penury's dread form, with hollow eyes,
And all her meagre train, of Laſſitude,
Debility, and dire Diſeaſe ſhould ſtare
Him in the face, to ſhake his firm reſolve."

Doctor Towers was in the pulpit, animated, practical, and argumentative; he reaſoned powerfully, and aimed more to impreſs and ſecure the underſtanding on his ſide, than to agitate the feelings. Indeed, pathetic deſcription, or ſcenes of feigned diſtreſs, is, in no part of his numerous publications to be found. Accuſtomed, himſelf, to act from reaſon's dictates, a conviction of the intrinſic excellence of virtue, and the perfection of chriſtian morality; he exerted not his endeavours to work on the paſſions of his auditory, or to take them by ſurprize.

The uſual ſtyle of his compoſitions was more ſtrong than brilliant. His biographical writings poſſeſs peculiar merit, the ſtyle being diſtinguiſhed by its neatneſs and perſpicuity; though plain, it is forcible and though familiar, it is never flat or inſipid. His voice was ſtrong, but far from being harſh or unpleaſing. Conſidering how much and well he wrote, the great variety of works of different authors, in almoſt every department, which came under his inſpection, and required accurate inveſtigation to enable him to judge of and appreciate the merits of the writers; it may be ſaid, that his underſtanding was of the firſt claſs, his mind uncommonly vigorous and comprehenſive, and that his muſt, indeed, have been a life of aſſiduous ſtudy and laborious exertion.

Doctor Towers was in ſtature rather below the middle ſize, his features were regular, his complexion fair, and his countenance open and engaging, denoting that kind of

of ſimplicity, which beſpeaks candour, and is the uſual attendant on ſincerity. In converſation he was cheerful and animated; the extent of his knowledge, and natural good humour, made him a pleaſing and entertaining companion. He was never warm, but when rudely attacked, or oppoſed with illiberality; and when, as it ſometimes happened in mixed company, ignorance was united with obſtinacy, or prejudice barred the way to conviction, he could then, and then only, be rouſed to reſentment. After he has raiſed himſelf from his chair, with a deliberation that beſpoke ſomething of conſcious ſuperiority; his ſpectacles lifted with his left hand to his forehead, his right arm elevated and bent; the writer of this article has heard him, with a firm tone and ſtrong voice, expreſs a remonſtrance and rebuke, ſo pointed and ſevere, as to make his antagoniſt, like one confounded, ſhrink from all further notice: but the reſentment he expreſſed was of ſhort duration, and he ſoon returned to his uſual compoſure and cheerfulneſs.

He was much attached to the exerciſe of walking, and employed as great a portion of his time as conveniently could be ſpared, in this way. Nothing but neceſſity could induce him to uſe a carriage; excepting in extreme hot weather, he habitually wore a great coat, with pockets of an unuſual depth, for the convenience of carrying books about him; we have known him, on a ſummer's day, attend an appointment full ten miles from London, to meet his friends, and take a circuit round, by bye-ways, to increaſe the diſtance, and enjoy an author with leſs interruption. This he often did, when he was conſiderably turned of fifty. At the houſes of many men of great opulence and reſpectability, he was a welcome viſitor; but what he moſt enjoyed, was a ſmall circle of ſelect friends, where converſation took a lively turn, and might be wholly unreſtrained: in ſuch ſocieties many of his evenings were paſſed, either occaſionally, or at ſtated ſeaſons, until within a few years of his death. This was the kind of relaxation he moſt reliſhed; for he had no trifling purſuits, joined in no frivolous amuſements, partook of no pleaſures which reaſon diſallows; nor did he uſually aſſociate, or cultivate an acquaintance with any, of whom it might not with truth be ſaid, they were, in ſome conſiderable degree intelligent or ſtudious.

A review of the life of Dr. Towers naturally leads us to conſider the numerous advantages, which may be derived from induſtry and application. That unceaſing efforts in literary purſuits, eſpecially when accompanied with moral habits, and prudent economy, will uſually be crowned with ſucceſs, daily experience evinces. The ſubject of theſe memoirs emerged from obſcurity, and obtained no ſmall ſhare of notice and celebrity*. He laid in ample ſtores of knowledge, and became uſeful; he alſo acquired the fame his labours merited, and lived in habits of intimacy with, and was highly regarded and eſteemed by, many diſtinguiſhed for their talents, and their virtues.

The lives of ſuch men are among the moſt uſeful articles of biography; which may be conſidered as a beacon raiſed at once to mark the ſhoals and rocks, on which multitudes have ſplit, and to light the path that leads, through literature and the arts, to competence and fame.

* He was, in December 1790, (in the room of the Rev. John Palmer, deceaſed) choſen one of the Truſtees of the Charities of Dr. Daniel Williams; who founded and endowed a public Library for the uſe of the Diſſenters; and left very conſiderable property for charitable and uſeful purpoſes. This was a mark of diſtinction, which is uſually paid in London to the moſt eminent of the Preſbyterian denomination. He was alſo one of the firſt and moſt active members of the Humane, now ſtyled the "Royal Humane Society;" and took great pains to encourage and extend that highly beneficial inſtitution.

METEOROLOGICAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING cloſed my Meteorological Journal for the year 1803, I have ſent you the abſtract as uſual. (See Monthly Mag. vol. XVI. page 3.

On examining the variations of the weather more particularly for this laſt half year, I have found that there are many conſiderable alterations which the *monthly average* does not diſcover by the extremes generally compenſating for each other; I have therefore divided the months into *three* parts, which will enable us to trace theſe anomalies ſeparately, and be much

much more likely to point out their relative connexion with each other, and, perhaps, may lead us to diſcover ſome general laws, which I conceive to be the prime object in publiſhing all journals of the weather.—I have likewiſe added a column of the prevailing winds, which will be explained below.

1803.	*Barometer*	*Thermometer.* without	*Thermometer.* within	*Rain.*	*Evaporation.*	*Approximation of the Wind to the Cardinal Points.* N.	E.	S.	W.	*Prevailing Winds*
	Inch.	Deg.	Deg.	Inch.	Inch.					
July to 10 *inclu.*	29,734	64,2	65,5			3	1	15	21	*S. W. b. S.*
to 20	29,893	64,0	65,0			19	6	6	9	*N. b. W.*
31	,798	64,9	67,0			9	7	16	12	*S. W. b. S.*
whole month.	29,808	64,0	65,8	0,87	3,65	31	14	37	42	*W. b. S.*
Auguſt 10	29,614	63,6	65,5			2	2	25	11	*S. S. W.*
20	,740	63,5	56,1			10	4	3	23	*W. N. W.*
31	,785	54,1	58,6			13	0	13	18	*W.*
whole month.	29,713	60,4	63,4	1,01	3,22	25	6	41	52	*W. S. W.*
September 10	,947	53,0	57,5			3	0	15	22	*S. W. b. S.*
20	,675	49,5	53,2			12	4	12	12	*W.*
30	,733	45,3	49,7			11	4	12	13	*W. b. S.*
whole month.	29,785	49,3	53,5	1,06	2,06	26	8	39	47	*W. S. W.*
October 10	,571	42,6	47,1			12	2	6	20	*W. N. W.*
20	,625	49,0	52,6			4	5	25	6	*S.*
31	,933	45,5	54,5			14	9	10	11	*N. W. b. N.*
whole month.	29,709	45,7	51,4	0,48	0,73	30	16	33	37	*S. W. b. W.*
November 10	,281	39,7	42,7			10	19	9	2	*E.*
20	28,926	36,8	42,4			8	8	14	10	*S. S. W.*
30	29,264	38,3	40,5			6	0	10	24	*W. b. S.*
whole month.	29,158	38,3	41,7	3,80	0,43	24	27	33	36	*S. W.*
December 10	,520	30,6	35,2			8	2	12	18	*W. S. W.*
20	,106	37,2	38,8			6	21	30	3	*E. b S.*
31	,200	46,3	47,2			4	7	29	4	*S. b. E.*
whole month.	29,275	38,0	40,4	4,60	0,18	18	30	51	25	*S. b. E.*
Mean - -	29,625	49,3	52,7	1,97	1,71	26	17	40	40	*S. W. b. W.*
			Totals	11,82	10,27	154	110	242	239	
			Totals for year	22.22	17,74	338	198	482	451	
m. for whole year	29,586	46,4	49,1	1,93	1,48	28	16	40	38	*S. W. b. W.*
m. for laſt 4 *years*	29,528	47,2	49,6	1,93	2,05	26	17	44	35	*S. W. b. W. ½ W.*

The higheſt that I have obſerved the thermometer in the ſhade of this year was at 86, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on 2d July—wind ſouth.

A Liſt of Extremes moſt remarkable in the Thermometer at the uſual Time of taking it.

Above the Average.			*Below the Average.*		
July 20.	Ther. 74°.	Wind S.W.	July 15.	Ther. 55°.	Wind N.N.W.
July 31	—— 75	—— South.	Auguſt 21	—— 50	—— North
October 21	—— 58	—— Weſt.	—— 27	—— 50	—— S.S.W.
Nov. 8 & 9	—— 48	—— South.	Sept. 12	—— 43	—— North
Decem. 24	—— 53	—— S.S.E.	October 24	—— 36	—— S.S.W.
—— 25	—— 50	—— S.S.E.	Nov. 4	—— 26	—— N.W.
—— 26	—— 49	—— S.	Decem. 6	—— 26	—— N.W.
—— 30	—— 50	—— S.	—— 0	—— 22	—— South.

There

There is a ſtriking contraſt between the 22d of June and the 24th of December; the latter being 53°, and the former only 51°!

The loweſt point of the barometer was on the 10th and 11th of November at 28·36 inches.

If in a courſe of time it ſhould be obſerved that the wind at any place ſhould blow as many days north as ſouth, and the ſame number eaſt and weſt, it could not be ſaid there were any *prevailing winds* at that place, regard being had to the duration of the wind only; but ſhould we find the wind to blow three days from the weſt, to one in each of the other points, we ſhould juſtly ſay that the prevailing wind was weſt. But ſuppoſe, as it will generally happen, that the numbers expreſſing the days of wind blowing from the different points ſhould not exactly meaſure each other; thus, ſuppoſe there ſhould be ſeventeen days weſt wind and ſeven days ſouth, now the prevailing wind would be ſomewhere between theſe two points; the diſtance of which from each would be inverſely proportional to the number of days blown from each, (regard being had to time only) or S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; but it will not happen neither for a long time that the whole of the wind ſhould be ſhared between two contiguous cardinal points: thus, ſuppoſe the wind ſhould be ſix days north and ſix days ſouth, and three days weſt; now I ſay, that in reſpect of theſe fifteen days, the prevailing wind is weſt, becauſe the ſix north and ſix ſouth deſtroy each other, like the oppoſite ſigns in algebra. Or, we may compare it to a veſſel at ſea, blown by a north wind ſix days, and ſix by a ſouth wind, and weſt wind three days; now, all other things being equal, the weſt will prevail, and the veſſel will be exactly in the ſame latitude, and have made three days to the eaſt. Juſt in this way may we make uſe of my tables of approximation of the wind to the cardinal points explained in Monthly Magazine, Vol. X. page 108; and conſider them like the eaſtings and weſtings, &c. in working a *traverſe*, by taking the ſmalleſt from the largeſt of the oppoſites, and finding the ratio of the remaining differences; like Morveau, by his quieſcents and divellants in his diagram of compound affinities, working only by the ſurpluſſes.

An example or two perhaps may make it plain to thoſe who are proof againſt a mere precept: let us, for inſtance, take the firſt ten days of July in the table above:

N. 3 — E. 1
S. 15 — W. 21

Surplus S. 12 — W. 20

So that the prevailing wind will be ſome where between ſouth and weſt, and ſo much nearer weſt than ſouth, as 20 exceeds 12; or, to find the very point, 12+20 : 8 :: 12 : 3 :: 20 : 5, or that out of the eight points between ſouth and weſt it is three *towards* the ſouth and five *towards* the weſt, or S. W. by W.

Again, ſuppoſe we take the whole year 1803—

N. 338 — E. 198
S. 482 — W. 451

S. 144 — W. 253

Now 144
253

397 : 8 :: 144 : 2·9 :: 253 : 5.1 = S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{16}$ W.

One more will ſuffice.—The firſt ten days in October

N. 12 : E. 2
S. 6 : W. 20

N. 6 : W. 18

Here 6 + 18 : 8 :: 6 : 2 :: 18 : 6, or W.N.W.

Thus we ſhall be able to ſum up the whole average wind for a year, with the ſame eaſe, and in the ſame line, with the barometer and thermometer, &c. &c. and can compare one year with another, and one place with another, by a ſingle line, and trace the motion of this average point perhaps till we find its laws and period, &c.

It will be ſeen, by inſpecting the above table, that the average wind for this place for four years is very nearly S. W. by W. For 1800 = S. W. For 1801 = S.W. by S $\frac{3}{4}$ W. For 1802, ſame as 1801.

Leighton, Sir, your's, &c.
Jan. 9, 1804. B. Bevan.

To

SIR, *To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

THE following meteorological abſtract for the laſt twelve months is a continuation of my Journal at Carliſle.—See Monthly Magazine for February, 1803.

	Thermometer.			*Barometer.*			*Rain in Inches.*	*No. of Days of Rain, Hail, or Snow.*	*Wind.*	
									W. S. W. S. & S. E.	*E. N. E. N. & N. W.*
	High deg.	*Low* deg.	*Mean* deg.	*High*	*Low*	*Mean*				
January - -	48	18	35,17	30,43	29,00	29,766	1,042	14	21	10
February -	50	23	38,06	30,37	29,00	29,782	3,556	21	20	8
March - -	61	24	42,71	30,53	29,55	30,052	1,472	21	18	13
April - -	73	32	47,15	30,51	29,01	29,809	1,980	17	19	11
May - -	68	37	50,32	30,41	29,00	29,903	2,940	17	16	15
June - -	75	41	55,56	30,55	29,60	29,998	2,524	18	14	16
July - -	81	48	63,40	30,44	29,81	30,135	,755	17	16	15
Auguſt - -	81	41	60,00	30,32	29,32	30,010	3,694	20	18	13
September -	68	32	52,25	30,47	29,29	30,121	2,322	12	15	15
October - -	63	34	48,55	30,44	29,45	30,070	2,030	19	19	12
November -	52	24	39.20	30,48	28,45	29,500	2,450	14	20	10
December -	54	8	37,20	30,39	28,89	29,595	2,755	22	22	9
	An. Mean.		47,456	*Annual Mean.*		29,895	27,520	212	218	147
							Total	*Total*	*Total*	*Total*

RECAPITULATION *of the* STATE *of the* WEATHER, *during the laſt twelve Months, obſerved at* CARLISLE.

THE commencement of the year 1803 was marked by a ſucceſſion of very temperate weather: in the firſt month we experienced 14 wet days, very little froſt or ſnow; dry and pleaſant towards the end of the month, but much ſnow was obſerved on the mountains in the neighbourhood.—Mean mid-day height of the thermometer during January was 37.6—February was in the beginning temperate, little froſt, ſome hail and ſnow, and inclining to ſtorm towards the end—during this month—we had 21 wet days—aurora borealis obſerved once on the evening of the 13th—mean mid-day height of the thermometer 40.86.—March, which does not always terminate our winter, was this year ſoft and mild, and uſhered in the ſpring more early than common. Though the beginning of the month was cold and ſevere, accompanied with ſhowers of hail, particularly on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th; ſoft rain ſucceeded and continued for ſeveral days afterwards. After the 20th we had many warm and pleaſant days—on the 24th, in the evening the clouds gathered and loud thunder was heard, accompanied with much vivid lightning and heavy rain; from that to the end the weather was ſoft and pleaſant. Mean mid-day height of the thermometer 47.71.—The delightful weather which cloſed the month of March brought in the month of April; the early part of which was remarkably pleaſant; but the weather became too warm for the ſeaſon after the 10th, when we experienced many hot days, particularly the 16th, when the thermometer ſtood at 73—On the 18th the weather changed, and diſagreeable and ſmart ſhowers of hail and rain ſucceeded, the thermometer fell to 37; continued ſhowery and moiſt to the end.—Aurora borealis obſerved on the 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, active and brilliant. Snow obſerved on the mountains on the 21ſt.—Mean mid-day height of the thermometer 53°3.—May commenced with wet and ungenial weather, ſhowers of hail ſucceeded by cold parching winds.—Vegetation and the early promiſes of ſpring much checked by the "arrowy ſleet." After the 12th pleaſant weather, ſeaſonable rains towards the end—warm fine weather cloſed the month of May; 17 wet days in this month.—Aurora borealis obſerved on Wedneſday 18th, brilliant, but ſoon diſappeared. The rivers above their banks on the 2d.—Mean mid-day height of the thermometer 56.55.—June in general was a ſucceſſion of ſweet and pleaſant weather, extremely

tremely regular and temperate; the thermometer never higher than 75, nor below 48, mid-day. This was on the 7th, when it was rather cold, with light ſhowers of hail. The latter part moderately hot with ſoft ſhowers and light breezes; 18 wet days. — Mean mid-day height of the thermometer 61.55—heavieſt rain during the year was on June the 10th, depth 1.4 inches.

July was in general intenſely hot, and a great deal of clear ſunſhine. The month commenced with warm fair and agreeable weather; on the 6th ſome light ſhowers, ſucceeded by very warm weather, extremely hot and dry till the 19th, when heavy rain came on, accompanied by much thunder and lightning, which continued during moſt of the following day. The air afterwards more temperate, light ſhowers towards the end; 17 wet days during this month.—The mean mid-day height of the thermometer 71.65—on the 17th, 18th and 19th the thermometer was at 80°, 81° and 80°.

Auguſt commenced with hot and ſhowery weather, thunder frequently at a diſtance, after the 10th fair and very hot, the 16th and 17th extremely hot; thermometer at 80° and 81°—afterwards more temperate and pleaſant, drizzling rains at intervals, and pleaſant to the concluſion. Aurora borealis obſerved, on Monday 15th, low and ſoon diſappeared. In this month there were 20 wet days; on the 5th it rained heavily all day, depth 1.3 inches.—Mean mid-day height of the thermometer 65.4.

September, moſtly dry and pleaſant; ſhowery days ſometimes at intervals—in general favourable for the harveſt; 3 very wet days, on Friday 16th, Monday 19th, and Tueſday 20th; after that, extremely ſerene and warm to the end of the month; 12 wet days.—Mean mid-day height of the thermometer 58.73.

October continued remarkably ſerene and pleaſant, and moſtly fair till Saturday 15th, when a ſenſible change took place; ſhowers all day, ſucceeded with a tempeſtuous wind, which nearly ſtripped all the woods in the neighbourhood, a week of rainy humid and foggy weather ſucceeded; lightning obſerved on Wedneſday 19th.—Aurora borealis on Wedneſday 12th, low and ſteady; 12 wet days during the month.—Mean mid-day height of the thermometer 54.13; from the 22d to the end of the month the weather unuſually agreeable, fair and pleaſant, the ſky without a cloud on the 28th and 29th.

November commenced with a week of remarkable dry weather, warm and pleaſant; continued ſerene till the 8th—after that frequent ſhowers with ſhort intervals of froſt; foggy dark weather during the latter part of the month.—Aurora borealis obſerved Friday 25th, ſoon diſappeared.—During November we had 14 wet days—ſnow obſerved on the mountains on the 13th, the highways duſty on the 6th.—Thermometer 43.1.

December came in with a mildneſs which ſoon changed to the moſt intenſe froſt which we have experienced for a few years, the froſt continued for a few days only: on the 8th the thermometer was at 8° at eight o'clock in the morning. The froſt was ſucceeded by wet and drizzly weather, ſome ſnow and very diſagreeable; dark and gloomy, with very few clear days; on Saturday 24th extremely ſtormy in the evening, dark and rainy on the 25th, but no wind; mild and temperate during the remainder of the month, but extremely moiſt, dark and thick.—Mean mid-day height of the thermometer 39.2—Aurora borealis obſerved on the 12th, low, and ſoon diſappeared—22 days wet.

I am, Sir,
Your's, &c.
Carliſle, Jan. 3d. 1804. W. PITT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I INCLOSE a Regiſter of the Thermometer, Barometer, Winds, and Weather, kept during the year 1803, in Perthſhire, about a mile from the Tay. The ſpirit-of-wine thermometer, with which my obſervations were made, when high, ſtood one degree, and, when low, two, three, and, on one occaſion, four degrees higher than in the following table. But, having compared my thermometer, for the two laſt months, with one which I borrowed from a friend, and which had been regulated by the very inſtrument employed in furniſhing your Monthly Meteorological Report, I have accommodated my Table for the whole year to the difference which, during this period, I obſerve them regularly exhibit. The account for theſe two months is given from the borrowed inſtrument, and reduced, for the ten preceding ones, to what it would have been by the ſame inſtrument.—I have ſome reaſon to ſuſpect that my barometer is graduated a little too low, but I have never had an opportunity of comparing it regularly with others.—In the column of wind and weather, where two different accounts appear, the firſt refers to the forenoon, and the laſt to the afternoon. The other obſervations were made at nine in the morning. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,
A——R.

JANUARY.

Date	Thermom	Barom. In. 8s	Wind.—Weather.
JANUARY.			
1	43	28,7	S.W. E. Continued rain.
2	38	29,	S.W. Fine.
3	36½	29,2	S.W. Soft and ſhowery.
4	34	29,3	S.E. Ditto.
5	40	29,2½	S.E. Ditto.
6	40	29,2½	E. Rain.
7	43	29,1	S.E. Showery.
8	36	29,1	S.E. N.E. Severe rain and wind.
9	36	29,c½	N.E. Tempeſt of rain, wind, & ſnow.
10	35	29,3	N.E. High wind & frequent ſhowers.
11	33	29,6	N.E. High wind.
12	30	29,6	N.E. Fair, hard froſt.
13	23	29,5	N.E. N. Ditto.
14	16	29,5½	N.E. Ditto.
15	31½	29,5	N.E. Cloudy, high wind.
16	32	29,6	N.E. Ditto.
17	32	29,3	N.E. Ditto.
18	34	29,4	N.E. High wind, and partial thaw.
19	34	29,3	N.E. Ditto, ſnowy ſhowers.
20	33	29,2	N.E. Much rain.
21	31	29,	N.E. Snow and rain.
22	36	28,7	N.E. Rain all day.
23	34	29,	S.E. Fine.
24	34	29,3	N.E. Wind, ſnow, and rain.
25	28	29,4	N.E. High wind, keen froſt.
26	29	29,6	N.E. Calm.
27	30	29,6	S.E. Very fine.
28	33	29,6	N.E. Ditto.
29	30	29,6	S.E. N. Ditto.
30	30	29,6½	S.E. N. Ditto.
31	29	29,7½	W. Ditto.
FEBRUARY.			
	34	29,6½	N.W. Very fine.
	35	29,5	N.W. Showers of ſleet and ſnow.
	36	29,4	N.W. Many ſhowers.
	32	29,4½	N.W. Very fine.
	32	29,4	N.W. Ditto.
	29	29,2½	N. Cloudy, cold.
	34	29,2	N. Ditto, ſhowers of ſnow.
	31	29,2½	W.N.W. Fine.
	31	29,4	W. Ditto.
	33	29,6	W. Rain.
	34	29,6	W. Moiſt.
	35	29,6	W. Ditto.
	39	29,3	W. Ditto.
	37	29,1	W. Ditto.
	45	28,5	W. Heavy rain.
	36	28,5	W. Raw and moiſt, cold at night.
	45	28,4	W. Snow, ſleet, and high wind.
	31	28,5	W. Tempeſtuous, rain, and ſnow.
	38	28,7	W. High wind.
	36	29,	W. Fine.
	28	29,3	W. Ditto, froſt.
	26	29,3	W. Ditto.
	38	29,5	W. Ditto.
	43	29,3	W. Ditto, afterwards rain.
	44	29,2	W. Raw, with Showers.
	41	28,7	W. Exceſſive rain and wind.
	37	29,	N.W. Ditto, with ſnow.
	36	29,2	W. Fine.
	—	—	— — — — — —
	—	—	— — — — — —
	—	—	— — — — — —
MARCH.			
	39	29,4	W. Rain.
	33	29,3	N.E. Ditto.
	33	29,	N.N.E. Fair, cold.
	29	29,4	N.N.E. Ditto, froſt.
	32	29,3	E. Ditto.
	29	29,4	N.N.E. Ditto, hard.
	35	30,	N.N.E. Ditto, fine.
	35	30,1	N.N.E. Ditto, ditto.
	31	30,	N.N.E. Ditto, ditto.
	34	29,7	N.N.E. Ditto, ditto.
	31	29,3	N.N.E. Ditto, hail.
	31	29,1	W. Mild towards night.
	42	29,1	S.W. Mild.
	47	29,4	W. Very fine.
	41	29,3	W. Ditto.
	35½	29,3	W. Ditto.
	46	29,1	S.W. Ditto.
	52	29,2½	S.W. Wind, but the air mild.
	50	29,3	W. Fine—a ſoft ſhower.
	45	29,3	W. Very fine.
	38	29,3	S.W. Do. ſlight froſt in the morn.
	36	29,3	S.S.E. Very fine.
	48	29,3	S.E. Ditto.
	42	29,3	S.E. Ditto.
	47	29,2½	S.E. Ditto.
	50	29,3	S.E. Ditto.
	48	29,3	S.E. Ditto.
	41	29,3½	W. Wind, fine.
	39	29,3	N.W. Colder, a ſhower.
	48	29,2	W. Slight ſhowers.
	53	29,4	W. Fine.

Date	Ther mom	Ba- rom. In.8s.	Wind.—Weather.
APRIL.			
1	52	29,4	S.W. Very fine.
2	44	29,1½	S.E. Mild, a ſlight ſhower.
3	49	29,0½	S.E. Ditto, rain, P.M.
4	43	29,2½	S.E. S.W. Fine, ſlight froſt in morn.
5	50	29,2½	S.W. Very fine.
6	47	29,4½	S. Ditto, light ſhowers.
7	47	29,2	S.E. A few ſhowers.
8	50	29,2	S.E. Very fine.
9	46½	29,4½	S. Ditto.
10	52	29,5	S.W. Ditto.
11	49	29,7	S.W. Ditto.
12	47	30,0½	S.W. Ditto.
13	49	30,0½	S.W. Ditto
14	50	30,	S.S.W. Ditto, very warm
15	52½	29,7	S.S.W. Ditto.
16	55½	29,4½	S.E. Ditto, light ſhowers. [ers
17	52	29,2½	S.S.E. Sudden change to cold ſhow-
18	52	29,1½	W. Bright, not warm.
19	44	28,6	W. Wind, a ſnowy ſhower.
20	42	28,7	W. Bright, wind.
21	45½	28,6½	W. Ditto, hard dry air.
22	47½	28,6	W. Ditto, dry wind.
23	49½	29,	W. Ditto, thunder.
24	44	29,1	N.E. A heavy ſhower, with hail, and very cold.
25	45	29,5	S.W. Dry and cold.
26	49	29,2	N.W. Ditto, wind.
27	42½	29,4	N.W. Cold wind.
28	43	29,5	N.N.W. Ditto.
29	55½	29,5	S.S.W. Fine, mild.
30	54½	29,3	S.W. A light ſhower.
31	—	—	— — — — — —
MAY.			
	51	28,7	W.S.W. Fine, light ſhower, wind.
	47½	28,4½	S.W. Bright, light ſhowers, hail.
	50	28,6	S.W. Ditto, light ſhowers, hail.
	49	29,	N.W. N.E. S.E. Hail, ſhort ſhower.
	46	29,2½	S.W. Cloudy, bright.
	53	29,4½	S.W. Bright, dry.
	55	29,5½	S.W. Very fine, warm.
	55	29,6	W.S.W. Cloudy, then bright.
	51	29,6¼	N.W. S.W. Fine.
	54	29,4	W.N.W. Ditto, dry wind.
	48	29,4	W. Ditto, ditto.
	51	29,2	N.W. Dry tempeſtuous wind.
	47	29,5½	N.N.W. Bright cold wind.
	53	29,4½	S.W. N.W. A few drops of rain, high cold wind.
	45	29,6	N.N.W. Bright, very high wind.
	53	29,6	N.W. Bright, cold, wind.
	47	29,6	N.N.W. Froſty morning, ditto.
	49	30,	S.W. S.E. Bright, calm, and mild.
	56	30,	S.E. Few drops of rain, fine, warm.
	60½	29,7	S.E. Fine, warm.
	58	29,7	S.E. Ditto, ditto.
	62	29,6½	S.W. S.E. Ditto, Ditto.
	57	29,6	N.W. Bright, windy.
	53	29,4	W. S.W. A ſhort ſhower.
	55	29,2	S.W. Fine.
	53	29,1	S.W. N.W. Wind, heavy hail ſhow.
	53½	29,2	W.N.W. Cold wind.
	57	29,2½	N.W.S.W. S.E. Bright, fine, ſhower from 8 to 11, P.M.
	59	29,2	S.W. Bright, wind.
	62	29,1	S.W. Light ſhowers.
	60	29,3	S.W. Bright, wind.
JUNE.			
	59½	29,4½	S.W. Soft and warm.
	60	29,4	S.E. Showers, ſoft rain.
	50½	29,2	S.E. Soft rain.
	54	29,3½	S.E. Fine.
	53	29,3	E. Fine.
	51½	29,2½	W.N.W. Ditto, cold.
	52½	29,3	W. Ditto.
	52	29,3	S.E. Ditto.
	56	29,4	S.E. Ditto, rain.
	46	29,4	E. S.W. Ditto, rain.
	58	29,4	S.W. S.E. Fine.
	54	29,4	E. W. Ditto.
	63	29,4	W. Ditto.
	58	29,5	S.W. Ditto.
	59½	29,4	S. S.W. Ditto.
	70	29,5	W. S.E. Ditto, a ſhort ſhower.
	64	29,4	S.W. Fine, wind.
	65	29,5	S.W. Fine.
	60	29,4	S.W. Ditto, wind.
	59	29,3	N.W. Ditto, wind.
	55½	29,5	N.W. W. Ditto, high wind.
	59	29,4	N.W. Tempeſtuous.
	65	29,7	N.W. Very fine.
	62½	29,7	N.W. Ditto.
	64	30,	W. S.E. Ditto.
	66	30,1	S.E. Ditto.
	59½	30,1	S.E. Ditto.
	57½	30,	S.E. Ditto.
	61	29,7½	S.E. Ditto.
	62	29,7½	S.E. Ditto.
	—	—	— — — — — —

Date	Thermom	Barom. In. 8s.	JULY. Wind.—Weather.
1	55	29,7	S.E. Fine.
2	65	29,5¼	S.E. S.W. Ditto.
3	71½	29,4½	S.W. Ditto.
4	65½	29,4	S.W. Ditto, wind.
5	64	29,4	S.W. W. Ditto.
6	62½	29,4¼	W. Ditto.
7	57	29,3½	S.E. S. S.W. Fine, ſhower of 2 hours
8	66½	29,3½	S.W. Fine.
9	65½	29,4½	S.W. Ditto.
10	66	29,6½	S.W. Ditto.
11	72	29,7½	S.W. Ditto.
12	71	29,6½	S.W. Ditto.
13	64½	29,6½	N.W. Ditto.
14	65½	29,7	S.E. Ditto.
15	64	30,	S.E. Ditto.
16	71½	30,	S.E. Ditto.
17	76	29,7½	S. Ditto.
18	78	29,7	S.W. Ditto.
19	67	29,6¾	S.E. Hazy, fine, thunder.
20	62	29,6	S.E. Hazy, fine.
21	69	29,6¼	S.E. S.W. Fine.
22	70	29,6¼	S.W. Ditto.
23	63	29,6¼	S.W. N.W. Wind.
24	64	29,7	N.E. S.E. Fine.
25	63	29,6½	S.W. Ditto.
26	64	29,6	N.W. N. S.E. Ditto.
27	69	29,6¼	S.S.W. Ditto.
28	69	29,5	S.S.W. Ditto, wind.
29	68	29,4	S.S.W. Drops of rain, cloudy.
30	63	29,5½	S.E. Cloudy, drops of rain.
31	60½	29,5¾	S.E. Heavy ſhowers.

Thermom	Barom. In. 8s.	AUGUST. Wind.—Weather.
68	29,3½	S.W. Showers.
65	29,3	S.S.W. Frequent ſhowers.
64	29,1¾	S.W. Heavy rain.
61½	29,3½	S.W. Fine.
59	29,5	S.E. Soft rain all day.
59	29,4	S.E. S.W. N.W. Frequent ſhowers.
64	29,4¾	S.W. Fine.
61	29,5¼	S.W. Ditto, ſhowers.
64	29,4	S.E. Ditto, heavy ſhowers.
64½	29,2½	S.S.W. Fine.
63	29,3¾	S.S.W. Ditto, a heavy ſhower.
65	29,4	S.S.W. Fine.
64	29,5¼	S.S.W. Ditto.
66	29,6¾	S.W. S.E. Ditto.
65	29,7⅓	S.E. Ditto.
65½	29,7¼	S.E. Ditto.
66	29,6	S.E. Ditto, thunder, with ſhowers.
64	29,6	S.W. Fine.
62	29,5½	N.W. Ditto.
53	29,6	N.N.W. Ditto.
57	29,6	N.W. Ditto.
60½	29,6	W. Ditto.
57	29,4½	W. Ditto.
57	29,4½	W. A ſhower, fine.
62	29,3½	W. Fine.
54½	29,6¾	W. Ditto.
54	29,6½	W. Ditto, cloudy.
57½	29,5	S.W. Light ſhowers, fine.
63½	29,3½	S.W. Frequent ſhowers.
56½	29,5	N.W. Fine, light ſhower.
56	29,6½	N.W. Fine.

Thermom	Barom. In. 8s.	SEPTEMBER. Wind.—Weather.
56	29,6½	W. Fine, a light ſhower.
65	29,5¾	N.W. S.W. Fine.
60	29,5¾	N.N.W. Ditto, cold wind.
48	30,0½	N.N.W. Ditto, ditto.
56	29,7	W. Fine, wind.
62	29,6½	S.W. Fine.
66	29,7	S.W. Ditto.
62	29,6	W. Cloudy, windy.
59	29,6½	S.W. Fine.
59½	29,6¾	S.W. Ditto, wind.
56	29,5½	N.W. Ditto.
48	30,0½	N. Froſty morning, ditto.
47	30,0½	N. S.W. Ditto, ditto.
54	29,7	W.S.W. Ditto, mild.
55½	29,5¾	S.W. Ditto.
55	29,3½	S.W. N.E. Showers, rain.
47	29,3½	N.N.W. N.E. Fine, cold ſhowers.
47	29,3½	W. Fine.
48	29,3½	E. Rain till noon.
50	29,2	E. Rain all day.
45	29,2	N. Fine.
46	29,4	N.W. Ditto.
49	29,6	W. Ditto, ſhowers.
47	29,6	W. Fine.
55	29,6	S.W. Cloudy, ſoft.
57	29,6½	S.W. Fine.
57	29,7¼	S.W. Ditto.
52	29,7½	S.E. S.W. Ditto.
55	29,6½	S.S.E. Ditto.
51	29,4	S.S.E. Rain, fine.
—	—	— — — — — —

Date	Ther mom.	Barom. In. 8s.	Wind.—Weather.
OCTOBER.			
1	50	29,4	W.N.W. Fine.
2	48	29,4½	W.N.W. Cloudy.
3	50	29,4½	N.E. Fine, rain.
4	45½	29,5½	E. Fine rain.
5	50	29,5	N.W. Cloudy, fine.
6	45	29,7	N.W. S.E. Fine.
7	50	29,6	N.W. Showers, fine.
8	50	29,5½	N.W. Fine.
9	50	29,6	W. Ditto.
10	51	29,5½	S.S.E. W. Ditto.
11	43	29,5½	W. Ditto.
12	47	29,5½	S.W. Ditto.
13	39	29,5½	N.W. Ditto, a ſhower.
14	50½	29,3	S.W. A ſhower, fine.
15	50	29,	S.W. High wind, ſhowers.
16	55½	29,0½	S.S.W. Very high wind, ſhowers.
17	47½	29,1	S.W. N.W. Wind, fine.
18	41	29,4½	S.W. Fine, ſhowers.
19	57	29,4	S.W. Moiſt, fine.
20	55	29,5	S.S.W. Fine, ſhowers.
21	59½	29,6	S.S.W. Fine.
22	57	29,6	S.S.W. Ditto.
23	53	29,7	S.W. Ditto.
24	51	29,7	S.S.W. Ditto.
25	56	29,7	S.S.W. Ditto.
26	56	30,	S.W. Ditto.
27	47	30,	W. Ditto.
28	45½	30,	N.W. Hazy, fine.
29	41	29,6½	S.E. Fine.
30	45	29,7	E. N.E. Cloudy.
31	43	29,7½	N.E. Ditto.
NOVEMBER.			
39	30,		E. Fine.
42	30,		E. Ditto.
43	29,7		S.S.W. Ditto.
38	29,6		S.S.E. Ditto.
40	29,4		N.E. Ditto, a ſhower.
41	29,1½		N.E. Wind, rain.
49	29,1		E. Rain.
49½	29,1		E. Rain all day.
48	29,		E. Ditto.
46	28,3		E. Moiſt, and raw ſhowers.
41	28,1½		E. Ditto.
41	28,2½		E. Rain all day.
43	28,7		N. Cold and cloudy.
36	29,1		N.N.W. Ditto.
37	29,2		N.W. Snow.
34	29,		W. Cold and cloudy.
34	29,		N.W. Ditto.
42½	29,		N. Ditto.
29	29,0½		N. Bright, froſt.
31½	29,1		N. Ditto.
35½	29,0½		E. Rain all day.
35	28,4		N. Fog.
40½	28,6		N.W. Fine.
35	29,1½		S.W. N.W. Ditto, rain.
34	29,1½		N.W. Fine froſt.
36	29,4		W. Ditto.
35	29,4½		S.W. Thick fog.
43½	29,1½		S.W. Fine.
37	29,1½		S.W. N.W. Ditto.
29½	29,3½		N.W. N.E. Ditto, ſnow.
—	—	— — — — — —	
DECEMBER.			
35½	29,7		W. Moiſt.
49	29,4½		S.W. Ditto.
38	29,2		N.W. Fine.
35	29,2		N. Ditto, hard froſt, ſnow.
33½	29,2¼		E. Ditto.
18	29,3		N. N.E. Ditto.
20	29,3½		Calm.—Ditto, very cold.
10	29,6		N. Ditto.
24	29,6½		N. Ditto.
31	29,4		N.E. Ditto, ſnow, wind.
35	28,7		E. Soft.
33½	29,1		E. Ditto.
30½	29,2		E. Ditto, rain.
34½	29,3		N.E. Showers of ſnow.
34	29,3		N.E. Ditto, ſleet.
35½	29,2		E. Rain and ſnow.
38	29,2		E. Small rain all day.
38	29,3		E. Ditto, with tempeſt of wind.
35	29,3		E. Ditto, ditto.
36½	29,3½		E. Soft.
36	29,4		E. Wind and rain.
38	29,3½		S.E. Soft and foggy.
42½	29,3		S.E. Soft and warm for the ſeaſon.
45½	29,3¼		S.E. S.W. Showery.
41	29,		N.W. A few ſhowers, fair.
42	29,		S.E. W. Ditto, ditto.
42	29,0½		S. S.E. Fine, rain, and wind.
43½	28,5		S.W. Soft and ſhowery.
41	29,		S.W. Fine.
39½	29,		N.W. Moiſt.
42	29,2		N.E. Rain.

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We are concerned that, on Account of the late Interruption of Communication with the Continent, we have been disappointed in the Receipt of our Retrospect of German Literature in Time for the Publication of the present Supplement. Such Arrangements have, however, been now made as will prevent a future Disappointment in the German, as well as in the American, Retrospect.

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